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Agrahayana 15, 1887 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Thirteenth Session)

सत्यमेव जयते

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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CONTENTS

No. 23—*Monday, December 6, 1965/Agrahayana 15, 1887 (Saka)*

COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions—

*Starred Question Nos. 653A and 654 to 656, 658 and 659 5581—5615

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Question Nos. 657, 660 to 683 . . . 5616—37

Unstarred Question Nos. 1820, 1822 to 1830, 1832 to 1839, 1841 to 1864, 1866 to 1913, 1915 to 1917 and 1917A 5637—5706

Re: Motion for Adjournment—

(Query) . 5707—08

Calling Attention to Matter of urgent Public Importance—

Intrusion of Chinese troops across Thag La Ridge 5708—19

Papers Laid on the Table 5719-20

Financial Committees—A Review 5720

Message from Rajya Sabha 5721

Statement under Direction 115 re : Special Audit Report on Orissa Government Transactions . . . . . 5721—26

Shri P. K. Deo 5721-22

Shri Nanda . . . . . 5722—25

Business Advisory Committee—

Forty-Second Report . 5726

Bills Introduced—

(i) Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Amendment Bill ; 5727

and

(ii) Delhi High Court Bill . 5727

Re: Ordinance by Governor of U.P. . . . . 5727—29

Motions Re : Food Situation and Situation arising out of Drought Conditions . . . . . 5729—5840, 5859—5920

Shri K. L. More . . . . . 5730—33

Shri Balakrishnan . . . . . 5733—37

Dr. L. M. Singhvi . . . . . 5737—48

The sign + marked above the name of a member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by him.

	COLUMNS
Shrimati Renuka Ray .	5748—53
Shri P. C. Borooah .	5753—57
Shri Muthu Gounder .	5757—66
Shri Linga Reddy .	5756—70
Shrimati Jamunadevi .	5770—75
Shri J. B Kripalani .	5775—80
Shri D. S. Chaudhuri .	5780—88
Shri A. N. Vidyalankar	5789—92
Shri Mohammed Koya .	5792—96
hhri Rajeshwar Patel .	5796—5801
Shrimati Shakuntala Devi	5801—07
Shrimati Minimata .	5807—12
Shri Sivamurthi Swamy .	5812—17
Shri J. R. Mehta . .	5817—21
Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee	5821—26
Shri Himmatsinhji .	5826—30
Dr. Melkote . . .	5830—34
Shrimati Sahodra Bai Rai	5834—40
Shri Achal Singh . .	5859—64
Shri K. C. Pant . .	5865—69
Dr. M. S. Aney . .	5469—74
Shri K. N. Tiwary .	5874—79
Shri D. S. Patil . .	5880—84
Shri S. B. Patil . .	5885—88
Shri Balgovind Verma .	5888—92
Shri Yashpal Singh .	5892—96
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa .	5896—5900
Shri M. L. Jadhav .	5901—02
Shrimati Laxmi Bai .	5903—09
Shri Priya Gupta . .	5909—14
Shri Bakar Ali Mirza .	5914—15
Shri Vishram Prasad .	5915—19

Half-An-Hour Discussion re : Hindus in East Pakistan debarred from coming to India . . . . . 5840—58

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri	5840—49
Shri Swaran Singh .	5851—58

LOK SABHA

Monday, December 6, 1965/ Agrahayana 15, 1887 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Strengthening of Defence and Food Fronts

*653-A. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the special steps taken to strengthen and concentrate on defence and food fronts; and

(b) whether procedures and financial rules have been suitably revised for effective and quick implementation?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (Shri Lalit Sen): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5305/65].

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the hon. Prime Minister clarify the confusion caused by conflicting statements by persons in authority regarding the food shortage? What positive steps have been taken to streamline the implementation of the crash programme? May I know if any responsibility has been fixed and whether heads will roll for lack of performance? The hon. Food Minister was complaining only yesterday about tardy implementation.

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): There are lacunae and shortcomings; it cannot be said that everything is perfect, and the Food Minister has said something about it. The effort has to be to remove these shortcomings. The State Governments have been specially advised to concentrate on stepping up food production. The District Magistrates have been specially asked to look after the work of food production. In fact, it has been suggested that they should delegate their other routine work to one of their subordinate officers. It is difficult to say what the result would be, but there is a good deal of enthusiasm at the present moment in the rural areas. The kisans are also trying to do their best. As far as I am aware, even the district administration is more vigilant.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The first part of my question was whether the hon. Prime Minister will clarify the confusion caused by the conflicting statements about food shortage. What is the quantum of shortage? Some say it is 3 million tons while others say it is 5 million tons. Then I asked about the crash programme and its implementation.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: It is difficult for me to say what exactly the shortfall would be. There is some difference of opinion on that. Even if it is 3 million or 4 million tons it is a very large quantity. The crash programme is being taken up in right earnest and the Food Minister would be giving some indication about it when he is replying to the debate.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know if the hon. Prime Minister is aware that on the defence front our main anxiety is about the development of the electronic industry if we are to be self-reliant in our defence production? May I know the posi-

tive steps taken by the Government in the light of the conflict with Pakistan to develop the electronic industry to help defence in particular?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): We are ourselves conscious of the fact that the electronic industry is in a very infant stage. In 1963, as the hon. House is aware, what is called the Bhabha Committee was appointed to look into this question of defence electronic equipments and also other civilian electronic equipments. They have submitted as many as 22 reports and their final report is awated and it may come in the course of this month. On the basis of their interim reports a number of steps have been taken to increase the existing capacity of both the defence units as well as the private sector units. In the defence sector, as the hon. House is aware, the main factory is Bharat Electronics. There we are now producing to the extent of Rs. 8 crores to 9 crores worth of communication equipments etc. We are also putting up an electronic factory at Hyderabad as an adjunct to the MIG complex. That electronic factory will also manufacture electronic equipments other than what is necessary for the MIG complex. There are about half a dozen private units. They are being asked to increase their production of components and other things. Various institutions working such as the Electronic and Radar Institute at Hyderabad, the Atomic Energy Establishment at Trombay and the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research are being asked to work on scarce raw materials because availability of raw materials is an important factor in the development of electronic industry. I may assure the hon. House that steps are being taken in this direction. The new Department of Defence Supplies has also been entrusted with the task of developing this industry.

Shri Nath Pai: The Prime Minister referred to what is being done with regard to food and he said that there is difference of opinion about the exact quantum of deficit this year. Has his attention been drawn to the mutually contradictory reports, originating from the Food Ministry and inspired reports from another Ministry? Is it a fact that because of this inter-Ministerial or inter-departmental rivalry there is a tendency to under-estimate the real deficit in the country? Has he also taken note of the fact that the deficit, which has a dangerous margin this year, is being deflated by another Ministry on the plea that the deficit is being exaggerated to make greater claims on the Centre? What is the truth?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I do not think there is any deliberate attempt on the part of the States to overstate the figures in order to get more from the Centre, because they fully realise the position in which we are placed at the present moment. Imports are also not so very easy. I think there is some difference of opinion about the figures at the present moment. But, in course of time, perhaps very soon, it would be possible for us to come to a figure which would be more or less correct, and I think that figure of the deficit would be acceptable to both the Centre including the different Ministries as well as the States.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether the Government has come to any conclusion in regard to the foreign exchange that is likely to be allotted for 1966-67 for import of fertilizers?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: We are still considering that matter.

Shri Kapur Singh: Have Government ever considered removal of land ceilings on peasant proprietorship nd easy supply of agricultural in-puts as the best and easiest solution to the problem which is worrying the Treasury Benches and, if so, with what result?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): The policy regarding ceilings has been reviewed from time to time

and at the moment the approach is that whatever has been decided upon should be implemented quickly and there should be some finality and no new uncertainty should be created.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Quickly means how soon? Witnin how many years?

Shri Nanda: One or two States which are yet to implement them will also soon do that. I do not think the problem is going to create any difficulty in the future.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Recently a team of scientists visited our forward areas? What was the specific task given to them in connection with that? Are they going to have definite assignments in connection with our defence equipments? If so, under which Ministry are they going to work?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): Really speaking, the team of scientists had some limited scope and activity. One of the things that they were supposed to do was to study the effect of weapons and the deficiency that was found. It had nothing else to do.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I would like to know what is the Government's reaction to the repeated complaints which have recently been made publicly by leading spokesmen of the private sector that they are not being given an adequate share of defence production and that only some accessories and components are allowed to be made by them. Does the Government propose to allow them to go into defence production in a much bigger way, as they are demanding?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): So far as the role of the private sector is concerned there is a large number of items which we are importing today, which the private sector can manufacture. In fact, we have sent a team of technicians to various industries; we have had discussions with the industrialists, and we have displayed a number of items which they can manufacture. They will be associated, and assistance and co-operation will be taken from them.

श्री किशन पटनायक : यह नोट करते हुए कि कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए किसानों के पास ज्यादा पूंजी चाहिए, क्या प्रधान मंत्री इस पर दृढ़ होंगे कि छोटे किसानों को और पिछड़े इलाकों के किसानों को जमीन तथा नहर लगानों से मुक्त करेंगे ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : यह तो भारत सरकार के करने की बात नहीं है, यह प्रदेशी सरकारों के हाथ में है और वे इस पर विचार करना चाहें तो कर सकती हैं ।

Shri P. C. Borooah: The hon. Prime Minister during his recent visit to the State of Assam said that the border State of Assam should be the granary of the country while playing the role of defence of the whole country also. May I know whether any special assistance is going to be given to that State to play that double role?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Assam is already in a pretty good condition, and I do not think that other States should get higher priority.

श्री बड़े : इस स्टेटमेंट में यह दिया हुआ है कि :

"The procurement policy has been reviewed and the State Governments have been asked to intensify the procurement of foodgrains by various measures."

क्या इससे आप ने राज्यों को यह आदेश दे दिया है कि बेरियस मेजर्स से यानी कौशर्जन से भी उनसे अनाज लिया जाये, उनके पास अनाज न होते हुए भी उन से प्रोक्योर किया जाये । इस कारण राज्यों के किसानों में असंतोष हो रहा है और जो आप नेशनल इंटेग्रिटी का नारा लगा रहे हो वह इससे खत्म हो रहा है । क्या इसकी तरफ शासन का ध्यान है ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : माननीय सदस्य जरूरत से ज्यादा इसमें जा रहे हैं । प्रोक्योरमेंट जब होता है तो उसकी यह नीति है कि जितने की किसान को अपने लिये जरूरत है वह उसके पास रहे, उसके बाद जितना वह बाजार में ले जाता है उस में से ही लेने की कोशिश की जाये । जहां तक कोअर्शन वगैरह की बात है वह तो हो ही नहीं सकता और हम उसको किसी तरह भी मान नहीं सकते और न उसे पसन्द करते हैं वह हमारी पालिसी के खिलाफ है ।

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं एक अर्ज करूं । इसके बारे में मैं ने एक प्रश्न दिया था लेकिन उसका उत्तर नहीं आया है । मैं सुरक्षा के सम्बन्ध में एक प्रश्न पूछना चाहता था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस वक्त तो वह नहीं आ सकता ।

Memorial for Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose

\+

*654. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 729 on the 20th September, 1965 and **state:**

(a) whether consequent on the findings of the Shahnawaz Committee's Report and the comments of our late Prime Minister, Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru, on the death of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, Government of India is contemplating to bring to India the ashes of Netaji kept in Renkoji temple in Japan;

(b) if so, whether a fitting memorial will be constructed in front of the Red Fort, Delhi; and

(c) if not, how Netaji's memory is going to be preserved?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) This is not contemplated at present.

(b) and (c). The question of construction of memorials in Delhi in the form of statues for seven national leaders is currently being considered by the Ministry of Works and Housing. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose is one of these leaders.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that since 1948, in this House, demands were made to bring the ashes of Netaji from Japan? May I know why Government are still saying that that is not being considered?

Shri Swaran Singh: This point was clarified by the late Prime Minister when he made a statement on the floor of the House in Rajya Sabha, I think, on 11th September, 1956. He had expressed the view that the family members would also be consulted and that at a suitable time the ashes would be brought to India and that such a suitable time had not arrived at that time.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether Government have any doubt about the statement appearing in the papers that the Shoulmari Ashram Sadhu is Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose? If the statement is not correct, may I know why Government are not contradicting it?

Shri Swaran Singh: Government are fully satisfied that the said Sadhu is certainly not Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. Let this be the contradiction.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस के मैमोरियल के सम्बन्ध में उनकी एक आदम कद मूर्ति लाल किले के सामने कहीं लगाये जाने का विचार सरकार या नगर निगम कर रहा है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार का इस कार्य में कितना सहयोग होगा, वह मूर्ति कहां से उपलब्ध की जायेगी और उसमें क्या व्यय होगा ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : वर्क्स एंड हाउसिंग मिनिस्ट्री ने इस काम के लिए एक कमेटी कायम की है और वह इस पर विचार कर रही है। लाल किले के करीब एक जगह सजेस्ट की गयी है जहां मूर्ति लगायी जा सकती है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : शैलीमारी बाबा के बारे में समाचारपत्रों में समाचार आते हैं कि वहां के बाबा नेताजी हैं। क्या सरकार ने उस आश्रम की छानबीन कर ली है, या जब सरकार को विश्वास हो जायेगा कि वह नहीं हैं उसके बाद ही यह मूर्ति लगाई जायेगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका जवाब आ गया।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : इसकी छान बीन कर ली है या नहीं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने इसके बारे में कह दिया है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : पत्रों में जो समाचार आते हैं उनको बन्द करना चाहिए। मैं सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि समाचारपत्रों में जो समाचार आते हैं उनको बन्द करावे।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it not a fact that the Shahnawaz Committee has made no reference whatsoever to the so-called ashes of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose kept in an urn in the Renkoji temple in Tokyo, and if so, is Government in a position firmly and categorically to state that it will not touch these so-called ashes even with a barge pole unless it has got some evidence to the contrary?

Shri Swaran Singh: The Shahnawaz Committee Report has been laid on the Table and the hon. Member can refer to that. I would like to draw his attention to an extract from the Report where they have recommended:

> "If the ashes are taken to be genuine, the Renkoji temple cannot obviously be their final resting place. It is time that his ashes were brought to India with due honour. . . ."

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: If the ashes are genuine a big 'if'.

Shri Swaran Singh: "..and a memorial eracted for them at a suitable place".

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: There is no proof that they are the real ashes.

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जब राख वहां रखी हुई है तो सरकार को उसको मंगवाने में क्या आपत्ति है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने सुना नहीं है? उन्होंने आपत्ति तो बतायी है।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जब हम एक ऐसे संकट में से निकल रहे हैं कि जहां हर चीज की आवश्यकता है, तो ऐसे समय में इस प्रकार की नेताओं की मूर्तियां बनवा-बनवा कर रखना क्या धन का अपव्यय नहीं है ? क्या ये नेता चीन या पाकिस्तान से लड़ने के लिए जायेंगे। सरकार इस प्रकार का यत्न क्यों कर रही है ?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार के इल्म में यह बात आयी है कि जो लोग नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस का श्राद्ध मना चुके हैं और जिन्होंने इस बात की शिकायत की थी, उस समय सेंटर का कोई मिनिस्टर नहीं आया वही लोग अब यह स्टंट खड़ा करके कि नेताजी जिन्दा है लोगों में उत्तेजना फैला रहे हैं? यदि हां, तो सरकार इनके खिलाफ क्या ऐक्शन ले रही है ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : समाचारपत्रों में यह आता है।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : इसका जवाब मैं क्या दूं, कोई कहता है तो कहे जाये । हम उसके खिलाफ क्या ऐक्शन ले सकते हैं ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अखबारों में यह बराबर निकल रहा है ।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : गवर्नमेंट इस बारे में सैटिसफाई हो चुकी है । अखबार वाले निकालते हैं तो निकालते चले जायें । मैं क्या कर सकता हूं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : इसको बन्द करवाइए । इससे लोगों में उत्तेजना फलती है । ऐसे लोगों पर मुकदमा चलाया जावे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर ।

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Is the reluctance of Government to bring over the Ashes of Netaji from Japan due to the fact that there is a sonsiderable body of opinion, very strong opinion, growing—which is also endorsed by the members of his family —that Netaji is not dead?

Mr. Speaker: I am not allowing it.

Shri P. K. Deo: Last August, when I was in the Renkoji Temple, Tokyo, I wanted to find out the evidence that these ashes belong to Netaji. I was told by the Indian there that it has to be believed like the bal in Hazarat Bal. So, this is more of belief than of evidence.

Mr. Speaker: Has he any question to ask?

Shri P. K. Deo: My question is this. In view of these conflicting statements, may I know if the Government is coming forward with a firm reply so that all speculation may stop?

Mr. Speaker: He has given that firm reply.

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बात को मद्देनजर रखते हुए कि देश की जनता को नेताजी से बहुत प्यार है और आज हमारी सरहदों पर फ़ौजी ख़तरा है, क्या सरकार की निगाह में यह बात है कि कभी इस बात का प्रचार कर के कि नेताजी जीवित हैं उन के नाम से किसी फ़र्जी आदमी को खड़ा कर के किन्हीं स्वार्थों की पूर्ति के लिए उस का दुरुपयोग करना देश के लिए घातक हो सकता है; यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस प्रकार की सम्भावना को रोकने का यत्न कर रही है ?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Nath Pai.

Shri Nath Pai: Has Government any information as to by whom, when and under what circumstances, the ashes which are supposed to be Netaji's were deposited in that temple?

Shri Swaran Singh: Whatever information the Government have on this point is contained in the Shahnawaz Committee Report. Outside that, we have not got any other information.

Shri Daji: Even supposing Government considers this to be propaganda, I would like to know whether the Government is aware that by the power of this propaganda, thousands of rupees have been collected and are being collected even from distant places like Indore and other places, and some persons are exploiting the name of Netaji. Does not Government even then propose to take action against them?

Shri Swaran Singh: If on wrong assertions, money has been collected, certainly that is a matter which should be taken note of by the State Government, and now that Shri Daji, and hon. Member of this House, has made that statement, I will certainly look into it through the State Government.

श्री अब्दुलगफ़ार खत्री : क्या रक्षा मंत्रालय को जनता की ओर से ऐसा कोई आवेदन मिला है कि देश की आवश्यकताओं को

देखते हुए खडगवासला की नैशनल डिफ़ेंस एकेडेमी की तरह नेता जी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस के नाम पर एक और नैशनल डिफ़ेंस एकेडेमी की स्थापना की जाये; यदि हां, तो उस पर रक्षा मंत्री की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): I do not remember now about any memorandum or suggestion received in the Defence Ministry on this question, but at the present moment there is no proposal of starting any other academy. This much I can say.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : नेताजी के नाम पर ?

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे इस प्रश्न की शब्द-रचना पर आपत्ति है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य को अपना सवाल कर लेने दीजिये ।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप पहले मेरी बात तो सुन लीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं उसको निकाल तो नहीं सकता हूं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब कि इस सदन में यह बात रखी गई है कि पाकिस्तान के विमानों ने जान-बूझ कर इस विमान को गिराया, तो इस को हम "दुर्घटना" कैसे कह सकते हैं ? इस से तो पाकिस्तान की सफ़ाई हो जाती है । इसलिए इस प्रश्न की शब्द-रचना में ज़रा फ़र्क किया जाये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री ।

स्वर्गीय श्री बी० जी० मेहता की विमान दुर्घटना

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*655. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :**
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :
श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
श्री किन्वर लाल :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात के स्वर्गीय मुख्य मंत्री श्री बी० जी० मेहता की विमान दुर्घटना के बारे में कुछ और तथ्यों का पता लगा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या पाकिस्तान सरकार ने इस दुर्घटना पर भारत सरकार से खेद प्रकट किया है ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) and (b). The Director of Air Safety, Civil Aviation Department, who investigated the accident, has come to the conclusion that the accident was due to the aircraft being fired upon in the air by hostile aircraft, and that during the subsequent attempt by the pilot to take evasive action, the aircraft contacted the ground at high speed on flat terrain, broke up and caught fire.

(c) The Government of Pakistan have not yet replied to our protest.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : श्रीमन्, गुजरात के मुख्य मंत्री, बलवन्त भाई, की मृत्यु के सम्बन्ध में क्या सरकार ने यह भी जानने का यत्न किया है कि हालांकि उनकी कैबिनेट के अपने साथियों को भी उन के उस क्षेत्र में भ्रमण के समाचार की जानकारी नहीं थी, लेकिन पाकिस्तान तक यह जानकारी पहुंच गई, तो क्या पाकिस्तान के इस प्रकार के कुछ भेदिये तो नहीं थे, जिन के द्वारा यह जानकारी पाकिस्तान तक पहुंची ?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): From the enquiries made, no indication of this type has come out. The movement of the plane

might have been taken note of by the radar on the other side. That is the only possibility.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : श्रीमन्, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस जांच के परिणामों में कुछ ऐसी बात का भी पता लगा है कि पाकिस्तान के जिन दो विमानों ने बलवन्त भाई के इस विमान को मार गिराया, उन्होंने पहले इस विमान को पाकिस्तान के क्षेत्र में चलने के लिए विवश किया और जब विमान के चालक और स्वयं बलवन्त भाई ने उस क्षेत्र में जाने से निषेध किया, तो हमारे उस विमान को शूट किया गया ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: One point that is clear from the report is that at the point where the plane landed, crash-landed as a matter of fact, it looked that the plane was being chased. It is possible that the chase might have started even earlier. In which direction it went we have no evidence to prove it, but the fact is that the plane was being chased for sometime.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : क्या इस घातक दुर्घटना के पश्चात् गुजरात के स्वर्गीय मुख्य मंत्री के साथ वायुयान के जो कर्मचारी और उन के जो अन्य साथी थे, क्या उनके परिवारों को भी कुछ सुविधा देने का सरकार ने विचार किया है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I think arrangements have been made by the Gujarat Government.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Was this programme of the late Chief Minister of Gujarat known to the Air Force authorities and was any request made by the Government of Gujarat for any protection or any advice when the late Chief Minister was going to fly at such close proximity to the international border with Pakistan and, if so, may I know whether these facts have been brought over to the notice of the government in the enquiry.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Before this flight was cleared they had taken permission from the Air Headquarters about it and the clearance was for the flight from Ahmedabad to Mitapure directly which goes over Jamnagar. So, we had certain arrangements of protection over Jamnagar. If the plane had been located flying over Jamnagar possibly they would have taken necessary care, but unfortunately the flight never went over Jamnagar. That is the position.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या यह सही है कि जब हमारा इतना बड़ा देशभक्त नेता ट्रर पर था, तो सरकार की तरफ़ से ऐसा कोई इन्तज़ाम नहीं किया गया कि उन का हवाई जहाज लांगर रूट न ले और वह कच्छ एरिया में न जा सके ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have given facts as they took place, that clearance was given and it was expected that really speaking the time of the flight was only one hour and fifteen minutes. If you see in the map the flight route from Ahmedabad to Mitapure is exactly over Jamnagar. It was expected that if it was taken note of, possibly they would have taken necessary care.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि जो जांच समिति इस सम्बन्ध में बिठाई गई थी, उसकी ओर से कोई पूर्ण रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है । तो क्या सरकार एक विस्तृत और पूर्ण रिपोर्ट प्राप्त करने के लिए कोई और जांच समिति बनाना चाहती है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I do not know what is the implication of the hon. Member's question. If he wants us to make further enquiry, I do not see any point in any further enquiry.... (*Interruptions.*)

Shri P. C. Borooah: Under what circumstances could the Pakistani

plane which intercepted the Chief Minister's plane intrude into the air-space of our territory?.... (*Interruptions*).

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The circumstances are these. The late Chief Minister of Gujarat left that place after two O'clock, 2-14 to be exact. He was supposed to be landing after an hour and a quarter. But actually the plane was found to have crash-landed to the north of the gulf of Kutch.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Far from Mithapur.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: He did not go directly to Mithapur. That is what it seems. Now, we have to draw inferences from the facts that we have in our possession. It seems that the radar on the other side noticed this plane and intruded into our air-space and attacked the plane. It is very obvious.

Atrocities by Pakistani Troops in Indian Territory

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*656. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri D. J. Naik:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Pakistani troops have perpetrated atrocities in the Indian territory occupied by them and have burnt villages; and

(b) whether this has been pointed out to the United Nations and if so, with what result?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) Yes, Sir. Cases of looting and burning of villages, kidnapping of innocent civilians, cutting of crops, uprooting of railway tracks and other acts of incendiarism and vandalism by Pakistanis have come to notice.

(b) Cease-fire violation complaints have been lodged with regard to such incidents with the U.N. Observers. The incidents have also been brought to the notice of the U.N. Secretary-General. The U.N. Observers have given adverse findings against Pakistan in some cases. In other cases, they have been unable to come to conclusions and in yet other cases they have indicated that the complaints are being investigated. The reports issued by the Secretary-General so far do not cover all the cease-fire violation complaints lodged by us.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether the Government have sought to collect statements of those who witnessed and escaped these atrocities which would constitute the strongest indictment of Pakistani atrocities and, if so, whether any such publication is sought to be brought out and circulated to create public opinion against Pakistan throughout the world?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): It is a good suggestion that the hon. Member has made about the publication. I presume that whenever complaint was made, the evidence was collected by the local commanders and some of the evidence was, really speaking, produced before the observers on the basis of which they had to take the view one way or the other.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: My I know whether the question has been agitated in the context of the violations of the laws of war which these atrocities constitute and, if so, with what result and in what quarters?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I will require special notice for this.

Shri P. C. Borooah: How many places have been occupied by the Pakistani forces after the cease-fire and whether any place has been taken back and, if not, what steps are being taken to take those places back?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I think I have made some statement on

the floor of this House about the places that they took in Rajasthan; some villages in Fazilka area also they have taken possession of after cease-fire.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : पाकिस्तान के विरोध में जो फैसला दिया है, उसमें कितना उन्होंने मुआवजा बताया है जोकि दिया जाये, कितने रुपये की जनधन की हानि बताई है ? अग्निकांडों और दूसरे जो अत्याचार किये गये हैं, उन में कितना नुकसान हुआ है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: We have not got detailed information on this.

Shri Buta Singh: May I know the number of villages burnt out by Pakistan after cease-fire in the Khem Karan sector and in Fazilka, and my I know whether they sent any report to the UNO or not?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have got some detailed information about the violations of air-space, firing on Indian positions, burning of towns and villages, etc. in Rajasthan, three places, Fazilka, four places, Lahore area 15; Chaamb, 21.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know the number in Khem Karan itself.

Shri Buta Singh: In Khem Karan itself.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: In Khem Karan itself, they burnt down many houses; practically the whole town, I am told.

Shri Buta Singh: May I know whether it has been reported to the UN observers?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Whatever information that we have received has been conveyed to the Secretary-General and the UN observers.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: How many cases were brought to the notice of the UN observers and in how many cases have they given a finding holding Pakistan responsible for those violations and how many cases are still pending with the UN observers for decision?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: A large number of cases have been brought to the notice of the UN observers.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: The approximate number.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have not got the exact number of these atrocities as such but I think in a very few cases they have given the result so far.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: In view of the fact that the UN observers are quite helpless and are not likely to be at all effective, how do the Government of India propose to discharge its responsibility towards its own citizens in view of this meaningless cease-fire?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I quite agree with the hon. Member that from our experience it is very clear that these observers are quite powerless to prevent the occurrances of such things. I think we will have to depend on our own strength in this matter to prevent such things.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: How do we propose to discharge our responsibilities in such circumstances? That has not been answered.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I said, this matter will have to depend on our own strength and our own arrangements. They will certainly vary from place to place, but we are strong enough.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: We had heard some earlier reports about use by Pakistan of napalm bombs. That is a most diabolic practice which goes against every known tenet of international law and convention. May I know if we have confirmed those allegations which we have earlier made and made really a point of it in all international forums and propaganda vehicles?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: They have used napalm bombs during the war operations for strafing our infantry positions and also on our civilian population as well. That is a confirmed

fact. We have announced it on the floor of this House also.

Mr. Speaker: The member wants to know whether we have taken it up and informed international forums and tribunals and pressed this point.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Actually my question has been, for whatever the reason, maybe we have a bad conscience about it; we have low lighted this idea. This was brought up in this House and hardly repeated. This is a matter which should have been brought up before every conceivable international forum.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: As far as bringing it to the notice of important bodies and as far as publicity of it is concerned, it has been given publicity. Naturally as far as the UNO observers and UNO are concerned, only those matters which are connected with the cease-fire violations are brought to their notice.

Shri Nath Pai: During the half-hour discussion raised by my colleague, Shri Kapur Singh, the Defence Minister had confirmed this disturbing report that as many as 80 Sikh girls had been abducted by Pakistani forces. He had further assured the House that he would look into the matter and place before the House any information he would get. May I know whether he has any further information about the fate of these unfortunate girls?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: There is another Starred Question on that. But it is much better that I give some information about it, because that question may or may not be reached. The enquiry is on and we will have to await further details. But I have received some information from our representatives in Karachi that at least 30 persons of those 51 have been located in one of the camps in Karachi. The names etc. are being verified and we will have to wait for the detailed information. When I get full information, I shall certainly keep the House informed.

श्री बड़े : प्रश्न के भाग (ए) में यह पूछा गया है कि पाकिस्तानी ट्रूप्स ने इंडियन टैरिटरी में एट्रासिटीज परपैट्रेट की है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सीज फायर होने के बाद राजस्थान के अन्दर सोढ़ा जाति के राजपूत जो लोग हैं, जब पाकिस्तान ने आक्रमण किया तो क्या यह सच नहीं है कि बारह हजार के करीब वे भाग कर इधर आ गये हैं और उनकी प्रापर्टी वगैरह पाकिस्तानी लूट ले गये हैं ? बहुत सी उनकी औरतों को भी क्या पाकिस्तानी उठा कर नहीं ले गये हैं और उनका धर्म परिवर्तन कर दिया गया है ? क्या सरकार ने इन बातों का भी पता लगाया है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I do not know the exact number; I will require notice for that. Certainly a large number of Rajputs from the other side of the frontier have come to our side and the normal experience in the past is that their properties have been misappropriated by those on the other side. I can only draw an inference from that.

श्री बड़े : उनकी प्रापर्टी को ले गये हैं, उनकी औरतों को ले गये हैं और उनका धर्म परिवर्तन किया गया है । इसके बारे में कुछ जानकारी सरकार के पास है और क्या इसके बारे में कोई फिगर्ज हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फिगर्ज तो नहीं, लेकिन क्या इसके बारे में कुछ जानकारी है ?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He means forcible conversion.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I did say that we have information that some people from the other side of the frontier have been forced to come to our side. About forcible conversion, possibly I will require notice for that.

श्री गुरुपाद : क्या सरकार ने ऐसी कोई जानकारी प्राप्त करने की कोशिश की है कि खेमकरन, फाजिल्का और राजस्थान में

जो गांव जलाये गये हैं, उन में क्या कोई सिख गुरुद्वारे या मंदिर भी जलाये गये हैं ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: About detailed information, Sir, I must have notice, because most of these places are under occupation of the other side. It is possible—I can very well imagine—when they are burning houses etc., they would not hesitate to burn mandirs or gurdwaras.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: In view of the fact that Pakistan not only committed many violations of the rules of war but committed atrocities, deliberate atrocities, which are almost tantamount to genocide, may I know whether our Government have ever taken up this question on the floor of the United Nations?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I think I have answered this question. The very answer to the main queshtion mentions these atrocities and the steps taken in this matter.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : पाकिस्तान के साथ इतना भयंकर युद्ध होने के पश्चात भी उसकी सेनायें हमारे नगरों को जला रही हैं और हम पर आक्रमण कर रही हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या हमारी सेनायें हाथ पर हाथ धरे बैठी रहती हैं जो इस तरह के आक्रमण हो जाते हैं । आखिर वह वहां करती क्या हैं । . . . अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर मिलना चाहिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जरूर जवाब दिया जावे । मैं भी चुपके बैठा हूं । जो माननीय सदस्य पूछते हैं उसका उत्तर जरूर दिया जावे ।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The hon. Member has got some misconception about how our army functions. He has completely either misunderstood it or he has kept himself in complete ignorance of what is happening.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : क्या मैं गलत समझता हूं । हमें आप गलत बताते हैं और आप स्वयं गलती कर रहे हैं । आग लगाई जा रही है, लूट मार हो रही है, स्त्रियों को उठाया जा रहा है और हम से कहते हैं कि हम गलत बयानी कर रहे हैं ।

Shri Kapur Singh: Regarding the subject of the capture of these unfortunate Sikh girls, is the Defence Minister aware that as far back as 15th October, 1965, one Sardar Bhaktawar Singh, an ex MLA, made a report about this capture, giving also the names and particulars of those girls, to the Chief Minister of Punjab, Comrade Ram Kishen, and he also referred to it in a fortnightly paper, of the same date, that he edits; if so, would he be prepared to take some action if I forward to him documentary evidence on this point?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Naturally, I will have to depend upon the information that I receive from the Punjab Government. In this particular matter, as I have said, I have myself written to the Chief Minister, in pursuance of an assurance I gave to this hon. House, to hold an enquiry into the matter. I will have to await his report after the enquiry.

Shri Kapur Singh: That assurance also includes a promise to take severe action against those who have deliberately suppressed this matter.

Mr. Speaker: He will see after the report is received.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the Government has taken into account the inhuman treatment being given to some of the prisoners of war in Pakistan; if so, what action has Government taken and whether it has also compared the good treatment that we are giving to the prisoners of war here? For instance, I visited one of the camps in Kathuwa. May I know whether the Government is taking any action to see to it that the prisoners of war taken from our country to Pakistan are treated more humanly and with greater consideration.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: We are trying to make use of the agency of the International Red Cross in this matter to get the necessary information about it, the number of people who are there, how they are treated, where they are kept and all that. This information, naturally, we are trying to get through them, but so far very little information we have received.

श्री बड़े : मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि वहां पर इस तरह के अत्याचार हो रहे हैं । औरतें ले गये हैं, 12,000 सोढ़ा राजपूतों को ले जा कर उन का धर्म परिवर्तन किया जा रहा है ।

"Today in Parliament" Feature of All India Radio

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*658. **Shri Kapur Singh:**
Shri Solanki:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-item appearing in the *March of the Nation* Weekly dated the 11th September, 1965 regarding the All-India Radio feature "Today in Parliament"; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government does not accept the criticism contained in this news item. All India Radio's broadcasts relating to the proceedings in Parliament cover the statements and views of members of all parties in a fair and objective manner.

Shri Kapur Singh: Is it true that the Government have laid down three criteria for spotlighting speeches of Members of Parliament —pro-Congressism, Hindu militarism and rowdyism—if so, do not Government consider this as rather unfair to sensible Members of this Parliament?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Completely denying the allegation made by the hon. Member, may I say that this talk is done by Shri G. S. Bhargava, who is not a government servant, who does not belong to the I & B Ministry, but who is an independent journalist and who represents *Agence Francaise*.

Shri A. P. Sharma: Sardar Kapur Singh's speech is always highlighted.

Shri Kapur Singh: What is the reaction of the Government to the allegation made in this press report that the I&B Ministry are particular to have a certain person appointed as Director-General against the wishes and the recommendations of the UPSC?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I do not think, Sir, it arises out of this question.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या टेलिविजन पर कोई ऐसा समाचार प्रसारित किया गया था जिस में एक अंग्रेजी समाचार के एक बड़े पत्रकार ने यह कहा था कि भुट्टो के बयान के ऊपर सुरक्षा परिषद से जो हमारे मंत्री वापस लौट आये यह उन्होंने बहुत बुरा किया । क्या कोई ऐसा वक्तव्य दिया गया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी हम टेलिविजन पर नहीं पहुंचे हैं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या इस तरह की बात वहां पर कही गई थी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हो सकता है उस पर कहा हो गया लेकिन अभी तो हम रेडियो पर हैं ।

Shri Balakrishnan: I want to know from how many stations and in how many languages the feature "Today

in Parliament" is being broadcast .... (*Interruption*).

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I will have to have notice; but it is a feature of the daily broadcast .... (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: There are some hon. Members who feel that Shri Kachhavaiya's question might be answered, though it is not relevant and I am not allowing it. . . .(*Interruption*)

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं अपने प्रश्न का उत्तर चाहता हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप के चाहने की बात नहीं है । आप बतलाइये कि आप का सवाल क्या है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मेरा सवाल यह है कि अंग्रेजी समाचारपत्र के एक बहुत बड़े पत्रकार हैं क्या उन्होंने टेलिविजन से यह प्रसारित किया था कि सुरक्षा परिषद में भुटटो के बयान के बाद जो हमारे मंत्री वहां से उठ कर चले आये यह गलती की है, यह उन्होंने बहुत बुरा किया है । क्या यह भारत के विरुद्ध नहीं है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पत्रकार ने कहा कि बुरा किया .....

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : माननीय सदस्य का कहना यह है कि क्या अपने टेलिविजन से किसी ऐसी बात का प्रसारण होना चाहिये कि भारत के विदेश मंत्री को सुरक्षा परिषद की बैठक से उठ कर नहीं चले जाना चाहिये था । भारत के टेलिविजन से ऐसा कार्यक्रम प्रसारित किया जाये यह हमारे लिये अपमानजनक है ।

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : इस पर सदन में बहस हो चुकी है । यह सवाल पूछा गया था और जवाब भी दे दिया गया है । कुछ यह चर्चा थी कि इस में दो अलग अलग विचार प्रकट किये गये थे और एक तीसरे जो माडरेटर थे उन्होंने दोनों को जनता के सामने रखा । उसका जो अन्तिम असर था वह यह नहीं था कि यह बात खराब हुई है ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : असर तो किसी ने नहीं पूछा है ।

Indian High Commission in Pakistan

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*859. **Shri P. K. Deo:**
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Solanki:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is considering to reduce the size of its High Commission in Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) The Government of India have already reduced the size of the Indian High Commission in Pakistan.

(b) 120 officials have so far been repatriated to India, along with their families.

Shri P. K. Deo: May I know if this repatriation has taken place in East Pakistan also?

Shri Swaran Singh: These 120 officials have all come from Karachi. There is some proposal for repatriating some of the members of the staff in East Pakistan also; but, so far as my information goes, I think, it has not yet materialised.

Shri P. K. Deo: May I know if there has been repatriation from India to Pakistani officials?

Shri Swaran Singh: Yes, Sir; repatriation has taken place of some of the members of the Pakistan High Commission.

Shri Kapur Singh: Have the Government carefully and objectively examined this question as to whether it is in India's own interest to reduce the size of our High Commission in Pakistan; if so, with what results?

Shri Swaran Singh: All the relevant factors were taken into consideration. The Prime Minister made a statement on the floor of the House mentioning the reasons that compelled the Government of India to recall our High Commissioner and also to reduce the size of the staff of our High Commission in Karachi. The House would, no doubt, be aware that on the Pakistan side very inhuman treatment was meted out to the members of our High Commission and we lodged a protest which was summarily rejected. We had no option but to lodge a strong protest asking for an apology and assurance that the normal diplomatic privilege would be available and in the absence of such an assurance we had no option but to take this action.

Shri Kapur Singh: My question has not been answered.

Mr. Speaker: There has been a long reply.

Shri Kapur Singh: A long reply does not necessarily answer the question; it mostly evades the question.

Mr. Speaker: I am satisfied that it has been answered.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि अभी हमारे कितने और लोग वहां रह गये हैं और सब को कब तक बुलाने का विचार है ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : सब को बुलाने का तो अभी विचार नहीं है । 120 के करीब आ गये हैं और मेरा ख्याल है कि 110 के करीब और हैं ।

Shri Nath Pai: In view of the statement made by the Prime Minister and by the Foreign Minister and what we know from the reports in the press about the inhuman treatment meted out to Indian staff defying all tenets of diplomacy and international decency, may I know whether the Prime Minister will take up this issue with the Pakistan President, when he meets him in Tashkent, that we may not only have to reduce the staff but may consider whether we should have a diplomatic mission in Karachi if this is the kind of treatment that is to be meted out to India's accredited representatives?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): I cannot reply to this question at present. But suppose—I do not know—he makes another proposal that we should restore our diplomatic relations and we should have again the High Comimssions posted in both the countries. If he comes up with that proposal, I shal have to consider evertyhing in that context.

Shri Nath Pai: Will he be seeking guarantees or not? What is the use of restoring diplomatic relations? Supposing this question comes up, will he bee seeking guarantees or not?

Mr. Speaker: That is a hypothetical queston.

Shri Nath Pai: It is not a hypothecal question. It is bound to come...

Mr. Speaker: How can the Prime Minister tell at this moment as to when one question comes up, what he would answer there? Shri D. C. Sharma.

Shri Nath Pai: This was the original question.

Shri D. C. Sharma: It has been stated by the External Affairs Ministry that 120 persons have been repatriated. May I know what sin the other 110 members have committed in this life or in their previous life that they are allowed to be subjected to inhuman harassment, unprecedented in the

history of any country, in Pakistan and, if so, what efforts the Government are going to make to see to it that their lives do not become a series of persecutions and a series of oppressions in that country?

Shri Kapur Singh: Ungrammatical English.

Shri Swaran Singh: There is no question of sin....

Mr. Speaker: I am not here to judge whether it is grammatical or not. But there is one thing that this is not a subject that is within the special knowledge of this Government as to whether they have committed any wrong or sin in the other world.

Shri Swaran Singh: After the cease-fire..... (*Interruption*).

Shri D. C. Sharma: I think you should stop him from making such observations. I know what English he knows and I also know what he is.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He need not go any further. I would request hon. Members not to enter into these controversies as to whether the English is grammatical or not. I have said so many times that I am not a judge.... (*Interruption*).

Shri D. C. Sharma: I would like to have an arbitrator from any country and let him ask him to speak English for five minutes. This gentleman speaks English in a Punjabi accent ... (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Kapur Singh: Mr. Speaker, Sir....

Mr. Speaker: He may kindly sit down. Why should he continue this controversy? I am not going to enter into this controversy as to whether the English spoken is correct or not, whether it is Queen's English or not and so on.

The Members should try to understand each other.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I understand him very well.

Shri Kapur Singh: May I make a submission on what you have said just now? (*Interruption*) I do not want to comment on what my hon. friend Mr. Sharma has said.

Shri Swaran Singh: I have understood what he wanted to know.... (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. There ought to be some end to this controversy. (*Interruptions*).

Order, order. I have passed on to the next member.

Shri D. C. Sharma rose—

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. member sits down, I shall look into it; if he does not, then I will not.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Will hon. Minister kindly state whether proper care has been taken of the staff of our Deputy High Commission in Dacca and under any arrangement, the staff of the Deputy High Commissions' office in Calcutta, of Pakistan, are being sent away to Pakistan?

Shri Swaran Singh: We have not asked for any of the members of the Pakistan Deputy High Commission in Calcutta to be sent away nor has Pakistan asked us to bring back the members of our staff. This is an action which has been taken by the two Governments on either side. They have withdrawn a part of their staff. In Dacca, conditions have been difficult but not so bad; still there are some proposals to reduce the size of our staff there.

Mr. Speaker: Shri D. C. Sharma may now put his question briefly.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I wanted to know from the hon. Minister of External Affairs what protection they have given to those Indians—about a hundred of them—who are still there and whether any assurance has been given that they will not be oppressed by the Pakistan authorities?

Shri Swaran Singh: After the Ceasefire and sometime thereafter, the harassment which was meted out to the members of our staff at the time of the conflict has very considerably reduced and there is no great danger at the present moment to their lives.

Several hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: I will not call the members who try to catch me by the ears. Shri Prakash Vir Shastri.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : श्रीमन्, जैसा विदेश मंत्री जी ने अभी कहा कि जब तक पाकिस्तान सरकार अपने इस दुर्व्यवहार के प्रति क्षमा नहीं मांगेगी तब तक हमारा अपने हाई कमिश्नर को या उनके साथियों को जिनको हम ने बुला लिया है, पाकिस्तान भेजने का इरादा नहीं है, तो मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हू कि यह डेडलाक कब तक जारी रहेगा, इधर या उधर कब तक निर्णय हो जायगा ।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : इसका तो जवाब देना कठिन है ।

श्री बूटा सिंह : जैसा कि हाल ही में हमारे दूतावास के कर्मचारियों के साथ जारहाना सलूक पाकिस्तान ने किया है उसको मद्देनजर रखते हुए मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अपने मित्र देशों के साथ कोई ऐसा विचार विनिमय किया है कि ऐसी हालत में जबकि हमें यह दूतावास बन्द करने पड़ जायें, तो उनका मदद या सहायता मिल सकेगी हमारे काम को जारी रखने के लिए ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : कोई जरूरत नहीं किसी को सहायता लेने को क्योंकि अभी हमारे हाई कमिश्नर का काफी स्टाफ वहां काम करता है और अगर बिलकुल रिश्ता टूट जाय तब किसी से मदद ली जाती है । वैसे मदद लेने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है ।

श्री बड़े : आप ने कहा कि भारतीय दूतावास के काफी लोगों को बुला लिया है, 125 लोग वहां हैं । लेकिन भारतीय नागरिक वहां कितने नजरबन्द हैं, इसकी भी फिगर आपके पास है ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : इसके लिए अलाहिदा नोटिस दिया जाय तो बता सकता हूं ।

Shri Shinkre: Have the Government come across the campaign of vilification that Pakistan has started about ill-treatment of Pakistani nationals in India and, if so, may I know what measures Government have taken to show to the world that Pakistan is doing this campaign baselessly and only to cover their ill-treatment of Indians in Pakistan?

Shri Swaran Singh: The hon. member is quite right. Pakistan has, in their reply to our notes of protest, made unfounded allegations about the supposed ill-treatment of the members of the Pakistani High Commission in India. No one is misled by that propaganda and we have acquainted all the countries about the real facts of the situation.

12.00 hrs.

Mr. Speaker: We will now take up the Calling Attention Notice. Shri Indrajit Gupta.

Shri Kapur Singh: Before you take up any other item I may be permitted to make a submission on the direction which you have just now given us and which is binding on the House with regard to the proceedings. You have just now directed that, in future, no intervention should be made with regard to the language spoken by an hon. Member. Sir, your direction is binding on us. But there are two kinds of interventions. One intervention might be for the purpose of maintaining the purity of the language. I quite agree that it may be unnecessary and it will not be meeting with your approval to make that kind of intervention. But there might also

be an intervention with a view to point out that the sentence just spoken, on the ground of it being ungrammatical, is likely to give rise to two different meanings. In that case, I think, the intervention should not only be permissible but should be welcome.

Mr. Speaker: That should be for the Minister to decide. If he feels.... (*Interruptions*) Order, order. If he has any doubt about the actual meaning of the sentence that is spoken, he can point out that there are two different interpretations and which one the member wants. If the Minister is unaware of it.. (*Interruptions*)

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्वामी जी, इन अंग्रेजी की गलतियों से आप को क्या मतलब ?

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मेरा निवेदन तो सुन लें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइए, रहने दीजिये ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं बैठ जाऊंगा, लेकिन मेरा निवेदन सुन लें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या निवेदन है ?

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मेरा निवेदन यह है कि अंग्रेज तो चले गये इस देश से पर अंग्रेजी रह रही है । यहां जो भिन्न भिन्न प्रान्तों से लोग आते हैं वे सभी विशुद्ध अंग्रेजी नहीं बोल सकते । यदि इसको रखना ही है तो मेरा विचार है कि विलायत से मास्टर बुलवा कर इन को सिखाया जाय . . . . .

श्री सुरेन्द्र नाथ द्विवेदी : डी० सी० शर्मा को नियुक्त किया जाये ।

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Shri Kapur Singh has taken upon himself the task of repairing the damage that is being caused to the English language. I am reminded of a motor repair shop very near Delhi where there is a poster which says "Repairers will be executed".

WRITTEN ANSWERS

Defence Team to U.S.A.

*657. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the team of Defence experts which was sent to U.S.A. has since returned to India;

(b) if so, the outcome of their visit;

(c) whether some definite assurances have been given by U.S.A.; and

(d) if so, what are those assurances?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) to (d). The late Shri S. J. Shahaney, D.G.O.F., visited U.S.A. in June/July, 1965, for discussions with U.S. authorities in connection with the procurement of plant and machinery for Ordnance Factories under the U.S. Military Credit Sales Programme. Arrangements for supply of plant and machinery were finalised during the discussion. The programme has, however, been suspended by U.S. Government since September, 1965.

Indian High Commission in Karachi

*660. **Shri Solanki:**
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Kajrolkar:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether India had requested some Western countries to look after the interests of the Indian High Commission in Karachi during the Indo-Pakistan hostilities;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that countries concerned failed to oblige India; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan

*661. **Shri Heda:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Warior:
Shri Daji:
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Brij Raj Singh:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 297 on the 30th August, 1965 and state:

(a) whether Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan has accepted the invitation extended to him by the Government of India to visit India; and

(b) if not, the reasons for his refusal?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan has agreed to come to India when a suitable opportunity presents itself.

(b) Does not arise.

Viet-Nam Conflict

*662. **Shri R. S. Pandey:**
Shri Rajeshwar Patel:
Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri H. N. Mukerjee:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any initiative to resolve the Viet-Nam conflict; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). The Government of India have been in contact with friendly countries who are concerned with the situation in Vietnam. The situation in Vietnam continues to be serious.

King of Afghanistan's Reported Message to President Ayub of Pakistan

*663. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any official confirmation, or otherwise, about the communication stated by the Pakistan Foreign Minister in the U.N. General Assembly to have been sent by the King of Afghanistan to President Ayub of Pakistan assuring his support to Pakistan against India in the present conflict, and

(b) what is Government's precise information in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). The Indian Ambassador in Kabul has been assured by the Director General of the Afghan Foreign Office that His Majesty the King of Afghanistan did not give any assurance, written or verbal, of Afghan support to Pakistan against India.

Poison in Food of N.C.C. Cadets

*664. **Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:**
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri N. P. Yadab:
Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Bade:
Shri Yudhvir Singh:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was an attempt to poison the food prepared for 600

N.C.C. Cadets in their annual camp at Patna;

(b) the findings of the forensic laboratory on the examination of the food; and

(c) the steps taken against the person or persons who made this attempt?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Forensic Laboratory at Patna detected the presence of oleander, a strong poison, in a packet of powder recovered from an alleged culprit and in a few items of the food prepared for N.C.C. cadets.

(c) The alleged culprit is now in the custody of police and a case is being filed against him in the local court.

राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष

*665. **श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1962 में भारत चीन संघर्ष के समय राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष के लिये जनता द्वारा दिया गया पूरा धन और सोना राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष में जमा किया जा चुका है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि राज्यों में कुछ मंत्रियों को दिया गया कुछ सोना रक्षा कोष में जमा नहीं किया गया;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि अनधिकृत लोगों ने जनता द्वारा दिये गये धन का गबन किया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो धन के इस प्रकार के गबन को रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा अणुशक्ति मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री): (क) राज्य सरकारों से, जो कि राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष हेतु धन एक व्रत करने के लिये प्राथमिक रूप से जिम्मेदार हैं, यह कहा गया है कि वे इकट्ठे किये गये इन अंशदानों की लेखा परीक्षा का प्रबन्ध करें । उनकी अन्तिम रिपोर्ट अभी प्राप्त होनी है ।

(ख) सरकार को ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं मिली है।

(ग) तथा (घ). 1962 में जब कि राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष की स्थापना की गई थी, तब कुछ निश्चित बैंकों तथा सब डाकखानों में अंशदान वसूल किये जाने के लिए प्रबन्ध किया गया था । अंशदान इकट्ठे करने के उद्देश्य से अन्य उपयुक्त अभिकरणों को नियुक्त करने के लिए भी राज्य सरकारों को अधिकार दिये गये थे । हाल ही में एक पत्र जारी द्वारा इन अनुदेशों का पुष्टि की गई थी, तथा जनता को यह सलाह दी गई थी कि किन्हीं भी अनधिकृत व्यक्तियों को अंशदान न दिये जायें । इसके बावजूद, कुछ अनधिकृत व्यक्तियों द्वारा अंशदान इकट्ठे किये जाने की सम्भावना से पूरे तौर पर इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता । सरकार के ध्यान में लाई गई सारी विशिष्ट शिकायतों पर राज्य सरकारें जांच करती हैं ।

High-powered Committee

*666. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**
Shri Kindar Lal:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently at Delhi, a high-powered Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Home Affairs to evolve a uniform formula to provide relief to the victims of the recent Indo-Pakistan conflict;

(b) if so, the terms of reference of the Committee; and

(c) when the Committee is likely to submit its report to Government?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur

Shastri): (a) to (c). No such Committee has been constituted. However, the question was recently discussed by the Union Home Minister and the Union Minister of Rehabilitation with the Chief Ministers of Punjab, Rajasthan and Jammu and Kashmir and it was agreed that it would be desirable to evolve a uniform pattern of relief and rehabilitation assistance for the persons affected in those States by the recent Indo-Pakistan conflict. Accordingly, proposals for a uniform pattern of assistance are being formulated.

पाकिस्तान द्वारा सीमा का उल्लंघन

***667. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री 8 नवम्बर, 1965 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 95 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 3 नवम्बर, 1965 तक पाकिस्तान द्वारा सीमा का 965 बार उल्लंघन किये जाने के बारे में संयुक्त राष्ट्र के प्रेक्षकों तथा संयुक्त राष्ट्र के महासचिव से की गई शिकायतों के सम्बन्ध में क्या उन्होंने कोई ऐसा वक्तव्य दिया है जिसमें पाकिस्तान को पूर्णरूपेण दोषी ठहराया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) संयुक्त राष्ट्रों के प्रेक्षकों द्वारा पाकिस्तान के विरुद्ध दिये गये कुछ फैसले दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा के पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल टी—5306/65]

Protest to Pakistan about False Propaganda

***668. Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a protest has been made to Pakistan to refrain from false propaganda and not to issue propaganda material containing false reports concerning India; and

(b) if so, the nature of reply received, if any?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) The Government have been protesting frequently to the Pakistan authorities against the false propaganda and allegations concerning India, which is disseminated by the Pakistan authorities and Pakistan publicity media. The Pakistan authorities have also been asked to refrain from the distribution of propaganda material containing false reports about India.

(b) The Pakistan authorities have replied to some of our protests contending as usual that our objections are 'without foundation'. There has in general been no satisfactory response.

Shortage of Army Doctors and Nurses

***669. Shri Rajeshwar Patel:**
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that shortage of trained doctors and nurses in the Army has been felt during the recent operations in the Indo-Pakistani conflict;

(b) if so, whether Government have made an assessment regarding the requirements of the Armed Forces doctors and nurses; and

(c) the steps, if any, taken to increase the number of doctors and nurses in the Army according to the actual requirements during an emergency?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes Sir, in so far as Army Medical Corps and Military Nursing Service are concerned. There

is no shortage in the Army Dental Corps.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Steps taken to complete the authorisation of Doctors in the Army Medical Corps and Nursing Service are detailed hereunder:—

Army Medical Corps

(i) Reserve Officers have been recalled to Colour Service.

(ii) Besides recruitment of AMC officers in the normal manner, a scheme of secondment of State Government doctors was introduced since the declaration of Emergency. Chief Ministers of States have been approached to assist in having more State Doctors deputed to the Armed Forces on secondment terms.

(iii) Grant of Emergency Commissions under liberalised terms has been introduced.

(iv) In order to avoid inconvenience to candidates who are desirous of joining the Armed Forces, Selection Boards have been decentralised whereby the Directors of Medical Health Services of the States and the local Military representatives can select candidates and forward the recommendations to the Director General Armed Forces Medical Services for issue of appointment letters.

(v) Final year MBBS students are being granted Short Service Regular Commissions (on probation). After passing the final examination they are required to serve the Armed Forces for 5 years.

(vi) Various concessions have been granted by State Governments in their respective States to Medical Officers volunteering to join the AMC.

Military Nursing Service

(i) A scheme of deputation of civilian nurses, both permanent and temporary, of Central and State Medical Service has been introduced.

(ii) Recruitment of temporary Nursing Officers was done only periodically prior to the declaration of Emergency. Now it is done on a non-stop basis.

(iii) One of the conditions of eligibility for appointment in the MNS, viz., Midwifery qualification has been relaxed.

(iv) Vigorous drive has been made to recruit civilian nurses from open market. Selection Boards have been decentralised to cover the whole country to recruit expeditiously those who volunteer to join the Armed Forces. Visits by Senior Nursing Officers to civil hospitals and institutions have also been done to encourage recruitment.

(v) Efforts have also been intensified in the field of training for which more Nursing Schools have been opened.

Indian Nationals in Burma

***670. Shri Ranajai Singh:** Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian Nationals who had taken the Burmese nationality, as also of those who had not, whose business had been seized by the Burmese Government recently as a part of their nationalization scheme;

(b) the number out of those who had been arrested and detained by the Burmese Government; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to secure their release and to repatriate their properties?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) No reliable estimates exist as to the number of Indians who have taken the Burmese nationality and those who had not. But the number of those whose business had been nationalised by the Burmese Government is estimated to be about 2,500.

(b) The exact number, arrested and detained, is not known. It is, how-

ever, believed that about 400 to 500 are held under detention in Burma.

(c) Early trial or release of those kept in custody without trial was taken up at the highest level through diplomatic channels. Some progress in this respect has been made but much remains to be done.

Afro-Asian Conference

***671. Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to refer to his statement of the 10th November, 1965 on the Afro-Asian Conference and state:

(a) whether Ceylon, Nepal and Burma were among those who supported the Indian proposals on Soviet, Malaysian and Singaporean participation in the Afro-Asian Conference;

(b) whether the above three countries were among those who agreed with the view expressed by the Indian delegation that the regrettable absence of some States was no reason for postponing the Conference or they were among those who asked for its postponement; and

(c) whether in view of the collapse of the efforts to invite all the Afro-Asian States, Government thereafter intend to bring together States which have a community of interests and outlook on the basis of mutuality?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Ceylon and Burma did not speak on the subject. Nepal announced its intention to abstain on the question of Soviet participation but supported the participation of Malaysia and Singapore in the Afro-Asian Conference.

(b) The delegations of Burma, Ceylon and Nepal did not speak on the subject.

(c) No, Sir.

Abduction of Sikh Women by Pak. Troops

***672. Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to his reply to the Half-an-Hour Discussion on the 17th November, 1965 regarding the abduction of Sikh women from border villages by the Pakistani troops and state:

(a) whether the enquiry has since been completed; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). The enquiry has not yet been completed. Our High Commission in Karachi has, however, intimated names of 61 women and children from certain villages in Punjab who are reported to have been interned in Pakistan. The list of the male heads of these families who are also interned has not yet been made available by the Government of Pakistan in spite of repeated requests. Names of about 30 of the 61 mentioned above tally with the names of 30 of the 51 earlier reported to be missing from the villages Jhangar and Pucca Chishti. It may, therefore, be presumed that these 30 are alive in Pakistan. It is also likely that some of the remaining 21 females from these two villages may also be amongst the persons interned in Karachi since the names as transmitted by our High Commission differ slightly in some cases from the names as intimated by the Government of Punjab.

Police Protection for U.K. High Commission

***673. Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri Himatsingka:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the African and Arab students marched to the U.K. High Commission, New Delhi as a protest against the British attitude towards Rhodesia;

(b) if so, whether the U.K. High Commission have alleged that no police protection was available immediately;

(c) whether the U.K. High Commission have demanded any compensation from the Government of India; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Some African and Arab students went to the U.K. High Commission to protest against the British attitude towards Africa.

(b) No, Sir. The High Commission called for the police, and they arrived promptly.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The question does not arise.

Relaxation of Ban on Arms Sale by U.K.

*674. **Shri Himatsingka:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minster of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that U.K. has relaxed ban on arms sale to India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the arms and ammunition which have been supplied by U.K. to India after relaxing this ban?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) None.

जैसलमेर में भारतीय प्रदेश पर पाकिस्तान का कब्जा

*675. **श्री बड़े :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 23 सितम्बर, 1965 को युद्ध-विराम की घोषणा के बाद जैसलमेर में पाकिस्तान ने 1,600 वर्ग मील क्षेत्र पर कब्जा कर लिया है;

(ख) क्या कब्जा किये गये उक्त क्षेत्र में किशनगढ़, दर्मो खू, बुदली, सरकारी तारा, लोंगानेवाला तथा शाहगढ़ चौकियां शामिल हैं;

(ग) क्या शाहगढ़ क्षेत्र में 109 तेल के कुंवे हैं;

(घ) क्या उस क्षेत्र में तेल के कुंवे खोदने का काम एक फ्रांसीसी कम्पनी कर रही है; और

(ङ) क्या युद्ध-विराम के बाद पाकिस्तान ने तेल के उस पूरे क्षेत्र पर कब्जा कर लिया है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) युद्धविराम के पश्चात् पाकिस्तान ने उक्त स्थानों पर अधिकार नहीं किया है । परन्तु हमारी सुरक्षा सेनाओं ने 30 अक्तूबर, 1965 को शाहगढ़ पर पुनः अधिकार कर लिया है, और वह अपने नियंत्रण में है ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

(घ) आयल तथा नेचुरल गैस कमीशन तथा एक फ्रांसीसी कम्पनी के साथ हुए करार के अन्तर्गत, उस क्षेत्र में तेल प्राप्त करने की संभाव्यताओं की जांच करने के लिए, जैसलमेर जिले के एक क्षेत्र में उत्तरदायी ठेकेदारों के तौर पर व्यस्त हैं ।

(ङ) जी, नहीं ।

पाकिस्तान में नजरबन्द भारतीय ो

*676. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :** क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तान सरकार ने पाकिस्तान में भारतीय उच्चायोग के कार्यालय के कर्मचारियों को वहां पर नजरबन्द किये गये भारतीय लोगों से मिलने की अनुमति नहीं दी;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उन लोगों के साथ अमानुषिक व्यवहार किया जा रहा है; और

(ग) यदि हां तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) से (ग). पाकिस्तान में भारतीय हाई कमीशन के अधिकारियों को बंदी भारतीय राष्ट्रिकों के कुछ लोगों से मिलने की जाजत दे दी गई है। पाकिस्तान सरकार सदा ही उनके साथ बुरा बर्ताव करती है; खासकर उन दिनों में जब वह नए-नए बंदी बनाए जाते हैं। इन सब लोगों को स्वदेश वापस लाने की कोशिश की जा रही है।

Chinese Claim of Suzerainty over Tibet

*677. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 357 on the 22nd November, 1965 and to supplementaries thereon and state:

(a) whether he has since examined the matter regarding the Chinese claim of suzerainty over Tibet; and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The Government of India had taken the position that China had suzerainty over Tibet At the same time, we had recognized Tibet's right to autonomy and attached great importance to it. We are in favour of the restoration of the fundamental freedoms and human rights in Tibet. There has been no change in this stand of ours.

Instructions from Ministry of External Affairs

*678. **Shri Sinhasan Singh:**
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the instructions contained in letter No. F. 120-13/48-OS (III) dated the 6th August, 1948 from the Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations to the Chief Secretaries of the States are still in force after the undeclared war between Pakistan and India;

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken to get the examination of the witnesses in Pakistan executed on the commission issued by Civil Courts in India and *vice-versa*; and

(c) if the answer to part (a) above be in the negative, whether Government have issued a circular letter to the State Governments to the contrary?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes Sir; the instructions are still in force.

(b) and (c). The Letters of Request, Commission, etc., issued by the Civil Courts in India for examination of witnesses, in Pakistan and *vice versa* are being transmitted through diplomatic channels for execution and return.

दिल्ली क्लाथ मिल्स तथा स्वतंत्र भारत मिल्स के कर्मचारियों को बोनस का भुगतान

*679. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री बड़े :
श्री मधु लिमये :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री काझोराम गुप्त :
श्री हेम बरुआ :
श्री राम सेवक यादव :
श्री स० च० सामन्त :
श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती :
डा० लक्ष्मीमल्ल सिंघवी :
श्री कपूर सिंह :
श्री प्र० रं० चक्रवर्ती :
श्री प० ह० भील :
श्री बूटा सिंह :
डा० रानेन सेन :
श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :
श्री किशन पटनायक :
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
श्री नाथ पाई :
श्री शिव नारायण :
श्री यादव :

क्या श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली क्लाथ मिल्स तथा स्वतन्त्र भारत मिल्स के लगभग 20,000 कर्मचारियों को न तो बोनस भुगतान अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत पिछले चार वर्षों का बकाया बोनस दिया गया है और न ही उन्हें कोई लेखे दिखाये गये हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन मिलों के कर्मचारी संघों ने इस बारे में सरकार को शिकायत लिख कर भेजी है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री (श्री दा० संजीवैया) : (क) से (ग). केवल एक यूनियन अर्थात् कपड़ा मिल मजदूर संघ से शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है। दिल्ली क्लाथ मिल्स और स्वतंत्र भारत मिल्स के कर्मचारियों को बकाया बोनस के भुगतान के बारे में वर्तमान स्थिति सम्बन्धी एक विवरण संलग्न है।

विवरण

वर्ष	स्थिति
1960–61 और 1961–62	दिल्ली क्लाथ मिल्स और स्वतंत्र भारत मिल्स ने कर्मचारियों को 1960–61 वर्ष के लिए 3 मास और 10 दिन की मजूरी तथा 1961–62 वर्ष के लिए 3 मास की मजूरी बोनस के रूप में दी। उक्त दो वर्षों के लिए अतिरिक्त बोनस का दावा औद्योगिक न्यायाधिकरण, दिल्ली में अनिर्णीत पड़ा है प्रारम्भ में कामगरों की 7 यूनियनें विवाद में पक्ष थे इनमें से 6 यनियनों ने अपने दावे वापस ले लिये हैं क्योंकि मैनेजमेंट ने कर्मचारियों के दावे के समझोते के लिए वेतन या मजूरी का और 1½ प्रतिशत देने का प्रस्ताव किया है। इस समय केवल एक यूनियन अर्थात् कपड़ा मिल मजदूर संघ न्यायाधिकरण में इस मामले की पैरवी कर रहा है। न्यायाधिकरण के अवार्ड की प्रतीक्षा है।
1962–63	इस सम्बन्ध मे उचित प्राधिकारी के सामने कोई भी दावा नहीं किया गया है।
1963–64	मैनेजमेंट ने 27-10-1964 के समझोते के अनुसार कुल औसत मजूरी (मूल मजूरी और महंगाई भत्ता) का 8½ प्रतिशत पहले ही बोनस के रूप में बांट दिया है। इस समझोते में बोनस

वर्ष	स्थिति
	की मात्रा के पुनर्विचार की व्यवस्था है । इस समझौते में यह भी व्यवस्था है कि पिछले वर्षों का विवाद वापस ले लिया जायगा । मैनेजमेंट ने अब यह तर्क दी है कि चूंकि एक यूनियन द्वारा वापसी स्वीकार नहीं की गई है और 1960–61 तथा 1961–62 वर्षों का मामला अभी भी औद्योगिक न्यायाधिकरण, दिल्ली में अनिर्णीत पड़ा है अतः वे 63–64 वर्ष के लिए बोनस की अन्तिम संगणना पर पुनर्विचार तब करेंगे जब 1960–61 और 1961–62 वर्षों के विवादों का न्यायाधिकरण द्वारा अंतिम निपटारा हो जायगा । यूनियनों से यह शिकायत प्राप्त करने पर कि मैनेजमेंट द्वारा की गई समझौते की व्याख्या ठीक नहीं है, यह मामला दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा मैनेजमेंट के साथ विवाद निपटाने के दृष्टिकोण से उठाया जा रहा है । लेबर यूनियनों को दिखा दिये गये हैं ।

U.N. Budgetary Committee

***680. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Delegation to the United Nations recently opposed the United Nations Budgetary Committee's proposal for re-imbursement of expenditure only by economy class for travel by all delegations from their respective countries to the United Nations Headquarters for attending Sessions of the General Assembly or other bodies of the United Nations Organisation; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The Indian delegation expressed certain reservations in regard to the adoption of this proposal on the ground that it discriminates against the developing countries of Asia and Africa and India abstained in the vote on the resolution, which was adopted by the Fifth Committee of the U.N. General Assembly.

National Defence Fund

***681. Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received complaints about the coercion exercised by the officials in the collection towards the National Defence Fund in the various States;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon; and

(c) the measures taken to stop such anti-social activities of such officials ?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) to (c). Contributions to the National Defence Fund are entirely voluntary and Government have made this clear repeatedly. The State Governments also have been suitably advised in this regard. However, any complaints about the methods employed for receiving contributions to the National Defence Fund are referred to the State Governments concerned for attention and necessary action.

Review of the Institute of Strategic Studies, London

***682. Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the lately published Review of the Institute of Strategic

Studies, London, revealing that India suffered greater military losses than Pakistan;

(b) if so, how far Government agree with it; and

(c) the steps taken to counter the effect of this report, if it is wrong?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) to (c). Government have seen a Press report on the annual report of the Institute of Strategic Studies, London. The Press report indicates that the Institute has estimated that India and Pakistan suffered almost equal casualties in men, material and equipment during the recent Indo-Pak. hostilities. This estimate seems to be based not on facts, but on conjecture. Figures of Pakistani and Indian losses according to latest data available are:

Item	Indian losses	Pakistani losses
Military Personnel	2759	Over 5800
Tanks, destroyed/damaged/disabled	80 (In addition 48 tanks were seriously damaged but will be serviceable after repairs).	475 (Of these, 39 were captured by the Indian Forces in serviceable condition).
Aircraft	28 in the air	73 in the air.
Territory	210 sq. miles in Jammu & Kashmir and Punjab and the border outpost of Munabao in Rajasthan.	740 sq. miles comprising of 470 sq. miles in Pakistan and 270 sq. miles in Pakistan-occupied-Kashmir.

Wide publicity has already been given to the above mentioned facts through various publicity media in India and abroad.

Payment of Bonus

*683. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Daji:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Shri N. Sreekantan Nair:
Shri Yudhvir Singh:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri P. L. Barupal:
Shri Lakhmu Bhawani:
Shri Wadiwa:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Tula Ram:
Shri Yogendra Jha:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shrimati Subhadra Joshi:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 has been taken advantage of by some leading industrialists in the country to put the Unions completely out of picture, so much so that ignoring the past bipartite practices, settlements and ratios, managements have made their own interpretations of the Act and enforced them unilaterally;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the assurances given by him in the House to protect the previous ratios have been completely ignored by some leading industrialists in the country;

(c) if so, the steps taken to minimise industrial strikes and litigation on this account; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that these industrialists have threatened unabsorbable surpluses and retrenchment?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) to (d). So far no such specific cases have come to the notice of the Government. The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, has been passed only recently. The Act has a very wide

coverage. Both the Central and State Governments are appropriate Governments for the purposes of this Act in their respective spheres.

(c) The Act contains provisions for dealing with complaints of non-compliance.

बीड़ी उद्योग

1820. श्री मधु लिमये :
श्री बागड़ी :

क्या श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बीड़ी उद्योग में काम करने वाले मजदूरों की राज्यवार संख्या क्या है;

(ख) कितने राज्यों में न्यूनतम मजूरी और काम के घंटों से संबंधित अधिनियम लागू किये गये हैं;

(ग) क्या क्षय रोगियों में बीड़ी मजदूरों का अनुपात अधिक है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने कभी इस बात का अनुमान लगाया है कि इनमें कितने प्रतिशत मजदूर ऐसे हैं जिनको बोनस अधिनियम से लाभ होगा ?

श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री (श्री दा० संजीवैया) : (क) श्रम ब्यूरो, शिमला द्वारा प्रकाशित भारतीय श्रम सांख्यिकी, 1965 के अनुसार 1963 के दौरान बीड़ी कारखानों में कुल अनुमानित औसत दैनिक रोजगार की अस्थायी संख्या 76,000 थी । अन्य अधिनियमों के अन्तर्गत उपलब्ध विवरणों के अनुसार यह संख्या 4,52,000 है ।

कारखानों से बाहर नियुक्त मजदूरों की संख्या के बारे में सरकार के पास कोई पूर्ण सूचना नहीं है, परन्तु इसमें कोई संदेह नहीं कि बड़ी संख्या में मजदूर इस प्रकार नियुक्त हैं ।

(ख) न्यूनतम मजूरी अधिनियम, जो कि काम के घंटों को भी नियमित करता है, 12 राज्यों और एक संघीय क्षेत्र अर्थात् त्रिपुरा में बीड़ी उद्योगों पर लागू कर दिया गया है । दिल्ली में, जहां अभी तक बीड़ी उद्योग पर न्यूनतम मजूरी अधिनियम लागू नहीं किया गया है, काम के घंटे दिल्ली दुकान और सिव्वंदी अधिनियम, 1954 द्वारा नियमित किये जाते हैं ।

(ग) कोई सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(घ) जी, नहीं ।

Haj Pilgrimage

1822. Shri Mohammed Koya:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Managing Director of the Moghal Lines has declared that only 14,000 people will be allowed to go for Haj this year;

(b) the number of persons who have applied for permission to go on Haj this year and the number who were allowed to proceed last year;

(c) whether in view of the large number of applicants Government will consider the possibility of increasing the number at least to the level of last year; and

(d) the foreign exchange allowed to each Haji and whether Government will consider the possibility of increasing it due to meagreness of the amount ?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Keeping in view transport arrangements and foreign exchange situation, it has been decided to permit 15,300 persons -excluding infants) (14,300 by Sea and 1,000 by Air) to proceed on Haj Pilgrimage during the 1966 Haj. The Mogul Line Limited the Shipping Company, which caters to the Haj traffic announced the sailing programme, for 14,300 persons, with the approval of the Government, to enable the pros-

pective pilgrims to apply for their passages.

(b) 29,564 persons applied for passages this year, 18291 persons including infants were permitted to proceed for Haj pilgrimage last year by sea and by air as against an estimated number of 32,000 applicants.

(c) In view of position explained in (a) above, it is not possible to increase the ceiling of 15,300 persons fixed for the 1966 Haj.

(d) Each pilgrim is permitted foreign exchange to the extent of Rs. 1,000. This amount is sufficient for a pilgrim to maintain himself and discharge his religious obligations as he is also permitted to carry food-grains for his consumption during stay in Saudi Arbia.

Repatriates from Burma

1823. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) how many repatriates have arrived in India from Burma till 1st December, 1965;

(b) how many more have been left there;

(c) the arrangements made to bring back the money of those who had taken their capital from India; and

(d) whether our Embassy in Rangoon has been instructed to receive such money handed over to them?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) According to latest available figures about 1,29,375 repatriates have arrived from Burma.

(b) It is estimated that about three lakhs of persons of Indian origin are still left in Burma but it is difficult to say as to how many of them wish to return to India. More than 52,000 have registered their names on the waiting list.

(c) No final arrangements have yet been made to repatriate the funds of Indian nationals irrespective of whether capital was taken from this country or not; the matter is still under discussion between the two Governments.

(d) No Sir.

Indian Citizens in Ceylon

1824. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian citizens who came to India from Ceylon upto 1st December, 1965;

(b) the arrangements made for bringing back their money in consultation with the Ceylon Government; and

(c) the total number of Indian citizens left in Ceylon?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Approximately 1,23,500 Indian citizens returned from Ceylon between 12th September, 1954 to 30th November, 1965.

(b) Indians are granted exchange facilities up to Rs. 75,000 for transfer to India at the time of their final departure from Ceylon.

(c) 31,000 approximately.

Bank in Sikkim with Indian Aid

1825. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Sikkim propose to set up a Bank with Indian aid or collaboration; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) The Government of Sikkim are considering setting up a Bank in collaboration with the United Commercial Bank.

(b) The proposal will require detailed consideration by various departments of Government.

Goodwill mission from Singapore

1826. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Goodwill Mission from Singapore visited India recently; and

(b) if so, the object of the visit?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes Sir; the Goodwill Delegation from Singapore led by the Deputy Prime Minister of Singapore, and including the Foreign Minister and Minister of State for Education visited India from 9th to 13th November, 1965.

(b) The purpose of the visit was to convey to the Government of India Singapore's appreciation of the friendship and support of the Government of India.

Nehru Memorial Trust in London

1827. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Bade:
Shri Yudhvir Singh:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Nehru Memorial Trust was founded in London in commemoration of his 76th birth anniversary on the 14th November, 1965;

(b) if so, the members of the Trust; and

(c) the object of the Trust?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The members of the Trust, besides the Indian High Commissioner, are:

1. Lord Mountbatten.
2. Lord Butler.
3. Sir Jeremy Raisman.
4. General Sir Roy Bucher.
5. Mr. John Grigg.

Vice Admiral Sir Ronald Brockman would be administering the Trust as Honorary Executive Director.

(c) The main object of the Trust is to select appropriate post-graduate students in India for advanced studies under a Nehru Scholarship scheme. Arrangements will also be made for an annual Nehru Memorial lecture at his old college in Cambridge, Trinity, of which Lord Butler is the Master.

'Slave Trade' in Ceylon

1828. Shri Kolla Venkaiah: Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the 'slave trade' in Ceylon of illicit immigrants from South India;

(b) if so, the estimated number of South Indians bought and sold each year;

(c) the action taken by Government to put an end to this situation; and

(d) if answer to part (a) above be in the negative, whether Government will take necessary steps to get the required information?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) to (d). There is no 'slave trade' of illicit immigrants from India to Ceylon. However, some illicit immigrants go to Ceylon from India. Preventive measures are taken by Government to stop this emmigration from India and the number has gone down considerably.

Refugees from Chhamb-Jaurian Sector

1829. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have changed the present system of giving free grains to the refugees from the Chhamb-Jaurian Sector to cash doles; and

(b) if so, the details of the new scheme and success achieved?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The scheme provides for the payment of cash doles to the camp inmates at rates varying from Rs. 3 to Rs. 70 per month according to the size of the family. The details are as follows:—

S. No.	Size of the family	Total monthly cash doles
		Rs.
1.	Family with 1 member .	30·00
2.	Family with 2 members .	40·00
3.	Family with 3 members .	50·00
4.	Family with 4 members .	57·50
5.	Family with 5 members .	65·00
6.	Family with more than 5 members . . .	70·00

This system, which has worked satisfactorily in camps for migrants from East Pakistan, should be found satisfactory in Jammu and Kashmir also.

Tibetan Case in U.N.O.

1830. Shri P. C. Deo Bhanj: Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Dalai Lama has at any time requested the Government of India to either sponsor or co-sponsor the Tibetan case in the United Nations Organization; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir. Government have not received any formal request from His Holiness the Dalai Lama to sponsor or co-sponsor any resolution on the Tibetan question in the United Nations.

(b) Does not arise.

H.P.O. Building at Tellicherry

1832. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in constructing a Head Post Office building at Tellicherry in Kerala;

(b) when the land was acquired for this purpose;

(c) the cost of acquisition; and

(d) the reasons for the delay in the construction of the building?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Administrative Approval and Expenditure sanction has since been issued and the detailed estimate is now under preparation.

(b) 25-7-1961.

(c) Rs. 23,707/.87

(d) Before starting the construction of a building several formalities have to be completed. These include the prepartion of the schedule of accommodation, preliminary drawing, preliminary estimates, issue of Administrative Approval and Expenditure sanction, preparation of working drawings, detailed estimates, issue of technical sanction, calling for tenders and award of the work to the contractor.

This work has reached the stage of preparation of detailed estimates. In view of the need to observe economy in expenditure on account of the present financial stringency the urgency for immediate commencement of construction is under examination.

Quarters for P. and T. Employees in Kerala

1833. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made in providing quarters for the Posts and Telegraphs employees in Kerala;

(b) the allocations made during the financial year 1965-66; and

(c) the amount spent so far in each district?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) 649 staff has been provided with quarters in Kerala. Besides, sanction for construction of 38 units has been accorded, out of which 9 units are under construction.

Proposal for construction of more quarters is under consideration.

(b) Rs. 1,27,000/-		under capital head
(c) Trichur .	.	Rs. 1,000/-
Quilon .	.	Rs. 2,100/-
Kottayam	.	Rs. 2,000/-

Employment Opportunities for Ex-Servicemen

1834. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government of Kerala to provide employment opportunities to the ex-service personnel;

(b) the details of the scheme approved for this purpose; and

(c) the nature of assistance proposed to be extended to the existing Ex-servicemen's co-operatives to expand their sphere of activities?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

I.A.F. Hospital, Kanpur

1835. Shri Ramanand Shastri:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to add a family wing in the present I.A.F. Hospital in Kanpur Cantonment;

(b) if so, the details of the new extension scheme; and

(c) the estimated expenditure involved in the scheme?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) A family wing already exists in the Indian Air Force Hospital, Kanpur. Additions and alterations have been made to it according to requirements.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Employees of Oil Companies

1836. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Oil Companies are persisting in retiring or retrenching their employees pending a thorough examination of their schemes of rationalisation and automation; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) A complaint in this regard has been received from the Petroleum Workers' Union.

(b) The Tripartite Committee on employment and job security in oil companies would look into the matter.

Resident Mission in Mngolia

1837. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of opening of a Resident Mission in Mngolia has since been considered; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The question of opening a resident

mission in Ulan Bator is still under consideration.

Theft in Post Office in Theatre Communications Building, New Delhi

1838. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1063 on the 30th August, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the Police investigations regarding the burglary in the Post Office located in the Theatre Communications Building, Connaught Place, New Delhi has since been completed; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) The Police authorities have provisionally closed the case as untraced.

(b) No more details are available.

Community Listening Sets in Eastern Border Areas

1839. Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that consequent on the Chinese aggression on our borders, one thousand additional community listening sets were supplied on a priority basis for installation in the eastern border areas;

(b) if so, what percentage of the sets supplied is in working order;

(c) whether any mobile maintenance units have been set up for the eastern border areas; and

(d) if so, how many and which are their headquarters?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) About 82-83 per cent.

(c) No, Sir, but a servicing team exists in some areas.

(d) Does not arise.

Mal-administration in the I.A.F. Base Depot, Poona

1841. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaint about the mal-administration and corrupt practices in the Indian Air Force Base Signals Repair Depot, Poona;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been instituted into this complaint; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir. An unsigned complaint alleging malpractices at Air Force Base Signals Repair Depot, Poona, was received in August 1965.

(b) On inquiry, the complaint was found to be pseudonymous. In accordance with the Government policy, no action is to be taken on such complaints against Government officials and, therefore, the matter has been treated as closed.

(c) Does not arise.

बम्बई गोदी बाड़ा

1842. श्री मधु लिमये :
श्री बागड़ी :

क्या **प्रतिरक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बम्बई की नौसेना गोदी बाड़ा विस्तार योजना में काम कुछ ठेकेदारों को दिया गया था;

(ख) क्या 1957 में ठेका पद्धति इसलिए समाप्त कर दी गई थी क्योंकि इसका काम असंतोषजनक पाया गया था;

(ग) क्या विस्तार योजना में ठेका पद्धति को पुनः अपनाया जा रहा है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण): (क) जी, हां । योजना के 1953 में आरम्भ होने से लेकर इसके अन्तर्गत हस्तगत किये गये, 20 महत् निर्माण कार्यों में से 18 ठेके पर दे दिये गये हैं ।

(ख) जी, नहीं । उपरोक्त 18 ठेकों में से, 15 वास्तव में 1957 के पश्चात् दिये गये थे ।

(ग) तथा (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

बंगलौर में प्रतिरक्षा संस्थानों के कर्मचारियों की मांगें

1843. **श्री मधु लिमये :**
श्री बागड़ी :

क्या **श्रम और रोजगार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दुस्तान एरोनोटिक्स लिमिटेड, हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स लिमिटेड, भारत इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स लिमिटेड तथा भारत अर्थमूवर्स लिमिटेड के कार्यकर्ताओं की मांगें पूरी करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ख) सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से इन उपक्रमों के महत्व को देखते हुए सरकार ने क्या स्थायी हल सोचा है ?

श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री (श्री ब० संजीवैय्या): (क) इन उद्योगों के औद्योगिक सम्बंध राज्य के क्षेत्राधिकार में आते हैं । तदनुसार मैसूर सरकार के श्रम विभाग ने विवादों का निपटारा कराने के लिए उचित कार्यवाही की और अन्तरिम समझौता हो गया ।

(ख) (i) इंजीनियरी उद्योग के लिए एक मजूरी बोर्ड स्थापित कर दिया गया है और यह बोर्ड इन उद्योगों के मजदूरी-विन्यास में भी सुधार करने के लिए सिफारिशें करेगा ।

(ii) हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स लि० ने 15 सितम्बर, 1965 को अपनी मजदूर यूनियन के प्रतिनिधि से एक तीन-साला शांति समझौता किया है । मैनेजमेंट और मजदूरों ने उद्योग में अनुशासन संहिता और औद्योगिक शान्ति संकल्प का पालन करने के अपने निर्णय की पुनः पुष्टि की है और वे इस समझौते की समयावधि में औद्योगिक शान्ति और सादृश्य बनाये रखने के लिए सहमत हो गये हैं ।

International Scientists' Conferences at Budapest

1844. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chinese bid to castigate India for what it called "aggression on Pakistan" at the two International Scientists' Conferences held recently at Budapest (Hungary) was thwarted and the Scientists' meets told China to behave or quit; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to the whole episode?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Chinese attempts to use the Scientists' Conference for tirades against India and certain other countries were thwarted. Their behaviour was strongly condemned by the Conference President and the Chinese delegation were isolated.

(b) The Government of India deplores the use of Scientific forum for political propaganda.

Arms Aid from Foreign Countries

1845. Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shri B. K. Das:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether any country has assured arms aid to India;

(b) if so, which are those countries; and

(c) whether this aid is without any political strings?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) to (c). Military Assistance on a grant basis was being received by India from USA and UK but was suspended by them in September, 1965. This aid was being furnished mainly to meet the Chinese aggression and the material furnished to us was subject to inspection by representatives of these Governments and we were also committed to offering them back to these Governments when no longer required for the purpose for which it had been furnished. This aid has been suspended by these Governments since September, 1965, when India had to take defensive action against Pakistani aggression.

These Governments have not resumed their aid programme to this country since then.

India purchases military equipment from a number of countries in the world both on basis of cash sales and credit sales. The sales of military equipment have also been suspended either completely or selectively by introducing export licencing procedure, by USA, Canada, U.K., West Germany and Switzerland following the Pakistani aggression.

Civilian Defence Employees in forward areas

1846. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some extra allowance is being paid to those civilian defence employees who are working in the forward areas;

(b) if so, what is the actual quantum; and

(c) whether such allowance is paid to all categories of employees?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, the following benefits and concessions in kind referred to commonly as field service concessions are admissible to Defence Civilians serving in forward areas:—

(1) Free rations on the scale applicable to the combatants of the Army or Air Force as the case may be and fuel.

(2) Free tented accommodation.

(3) Free clothing on minimum essential scale of Army personnel if the Corps Commander considers the issue of such clothing essential for operational reasons.

(4) Free remittance of family allotments.

(5) Free medical treatment including hospital treatment.

(6) Wound/injury or family pension or gratuity or workmen's compensation as applicable if involved in non-fatal or fatal accidents.

(7) 2 postage free Forces letters per individual per week.

(8) Remittance within Indian limits of money orders and Indian Postal orders free of commission upto the maximum value of Rs. 30 per month per individual.

(9) Retention of family accommodation allotted by Government at the old duty station on payment of normal rent.

But those Defence civilians who are serving in certain defined difficult areas within the forward areas are also getting a special allowance called High altitude/uncongenial climate allowance at the following rates:

Pay	Allowance per month
1	2
(a) For pay not exceeding Rs. 110 p.m. . .	Rs. 25
(b) For pay exceeding Rs. 110 but not exceeding Rs. 200	Rs. 40

1	2
(c) For pay exceeding Rs. 200 but not exceeding Rs. 300	Rs. 60
(d) For pay exceeding Rs. 300 but not exceeding Rs. 400	Rs. 65
(e) For pay exceeding Rs. 400 but not exceeding Rs. 750	Rs. 70
(f) For pay exceeding Rs. 750	Rs. 100

(c) Yes, Sir.

श्रम राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार

1847. **श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी :** क्या **श्रम और रोजगार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या श्रम वीर राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार योजना के अन्तर्गत किन्हीं उद्योगों में नकद पुरस्कार और प्रशंसा पत्र दिये गये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन उद्योगों में और किन व्यक्तियों को; और

(ग) ये पुरस्कार किन कार्यों के लिये दिये गये हैं; लाभप्रद सुझाव देने, योग्यता अथवा दुर्घटना को बचाने के लिये ?

श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री (श्री द्वा० संजीवैय्या): (क) अभी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Wage Board for Dock Workers

1848. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Warior:
Shri Daji:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the interim recommendations of the Central Wage Board for Dock Workers have not been implemented by the shipowners;

(b) if so, the reasons put forward by the shipowners in declining to abide by the recommendations of the Wage Board; and

(c) the action taken by Government to prevent trouble during the national emergency?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). Yes. Shipping Companies have advanced the plea that their employees do not fall within the purview of the Wage Board's recommendations, and therefore the question of implementation does not arise in their case.

(c) In Bombay port a settlement has been arrived at to refer the dispute to adjudication under the Industrial Disputes Act. The question of implementation at other ports is also being pursued.

Secretaries-General for Commonwealth Secti.

1849. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Commonwealth High Commissioners in London met there in October to discuss the appointments of two Secretaries-General for the Commonwealth Secretariat;

(b) the procedure followed for their appointment;

(c) whether Pakistan opposed the candidature of the Indian Secretary-General; and

(d) the final selection made?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). According to the procedure agreed upon at the last Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Meeting, the appointments of two Deputy Secretaries-General were made by the Commonwealth Heads of Government acting through their representatives in London. Pakistan is known to have indulged in anti-Indian activities as usual.

(c) Pakistan was reported to have indulged in anti-Indian activities on this occasion also.

(d) Mr. A. S. Larson Adu of Ghana will be Deputy Secretary-General with general responsibilities including international relations, administration and conference services and Mr. Gooneratne of Ceylon will be the Deputy Secretary-General with primary responsibility for economic matters, including development problems.

लंदन निवासी भारतीय परिवारों की पेशकश

1850. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लन्दन में प्रतिरक्षा वाले भारतीय परिवारों ने हमारी सशस्त्र सेना के 150 परिवारों का भरण-पोषण करने की पेशकश भेजी है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उन्होंने 150 परिवारों की सूची मांगी है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस बीच 150 परिवारों की सूची भेज दी है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण): (क) तथा (ख). लन्दन में भारतीय उच्चायोग की मार्फत सितम्बर 1965 में सूचना प्राप्त हुई थी कि यू० के० में रहने वाले कुछ भारतीयों ने ऐसे 100 कुटम्बों की सूची की मांग की थी कि जिन के पति हाल की लड़ाई में मारे गये थे; ताकि वह आगामी 10 वर्षों के लिए इन कुटम्बों की वित्तीय सहायता कर सकें ।

(ग) तथा (घ). इस विषय का एक व्यापक निर्णय किया गया था, कि सभी दान निर्योग्य सेना सेविवर्ग, विधवाओं और अनाथों के निधि अथवा वायु-सेवा कल्याण निधि के हिसाब में जमा किये जायें । तदनुसार भारतीय उच्चायोग को उत्तर दिया गया था, कि वह दाताओं को अपने अंशदान/दान इन दोनों में से किसी निधि को भेज दें । यद्यपि दान दृढ़ता से उन्हीं उद्देश्यों के लिए प्रयुक्त किये जायेंगे जिनके लिये दाता कहेंगे, प्रत्येक एकल कुटम्ब को दी जाने वाली राशि निधि की प्रबंधक समिति द्वारा उनकी आवश्यकता के निर्धारण पर निर्भर होगी । तदपि, दाताओं को, उन उद्देश्यों तथा व्यक्तियों की श्रेणियों के सम्बन्ध में, इच्छाओं का यथासंभव मान रखा जायेगा कि जिनके लिए वह अपने दानों का प्रयोग करना चाहें । यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए भी ध्यान रखा जायेगा कि सहायता उन्हीं को दी जाये, जिन्हें वास्तव में उसकी आवश्यकता हो ।

Location of Public Sector Industries

1851. Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Parashar:
Dr. Chandrabban Singh:
Shri Chandak:
Shri Wadiwa:
Shri J. P. Jyotishi:
Shrimati Minimata:
Shri Daji:
Shri Bade:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any direction has been issued to all the Ministries to invariably consult the Ministry of Defence in the matter of location of large public sector industries in major port towns on grounds of security considerations; and

(b) if so, the broad details thereof?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). Ministeries concerned had been requested in 1957 to consult the Ministry of Defence when considering the location of a new public sector industrial undertaking as there may be a defence angle which

that Ministry may wish to take into account. On reconsideration it has now been decided that such consultation with the Ministry of Defence is necessary in the following types of cases only:

(1) where the capital cost exceeds Rs. 10 crores; and

(2) in other cases, where the Ministry concerned considers that there is a defence angle to the case or where the demand on transport facilities would be heavy.

Unidentified Plane in Indian Territory

1852. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Shiv Charan Gupta:
Shri Krishnapal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an unidentified plane was detected over Indian territory on the morning of the 10th October, 1965;

(b) if so, whether it was a Pakistani plane; and

(c) why it was not shot down?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The aircraft was flying at a very great height and so it could not be identified, it made off before it could be shot down.

Defence Vehicles

1853. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether our defence vehicles are equipped with balloon tyres;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the proposals for starting the manufacture of such tyres particularly for vehicles used in the desert areas?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Defence Vehicles of current vintage are not fitted with Sand Tread (Balloon) tyres.

(b) and (c). Tyre manufacturers in the country have been approached for undertaking the manufacture of some of the more commonly used sizes of Sand Tread (Balloon) tyres for vehicles used by troops operating in desert areas.

Havildar Abdul Hamid

1854. Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the special steps taken officially to honour the memory of Havildar Abdul Hamid, winner of the Param Vir Chakra; and

(b) the provisions made for the maintenance and welfare of his dependants?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). The widow of late Havildar Abdul Hamid, PVC, has received Rs. 10,000 as a cash award from the Government of U.P. for the PVC awarded to her husband. She had also received a total amount of more than Rs. 4,000 from various sources, Government and private. Besides she has been paid a special family allowance of Rs. 137.50 for the period from 11th September to 31st October 1965, and a family gratuity of Rs. 400. With effect from 1st November, 1965, she will get a pending inquiry award equal to Special Family pension and Children's allowance till they are sanctioned. Her family pension papers have been completed and sent to the Record Office for initiating a case for its sanction. Besides the cash grant from the State Government, she has been allotted 10 bighas of land and is also eligible for an annuity of Rs. 500 for a period of 30 years for the PVC awarded to her late husband. Her children are eligible for award of scholarships in Lawrence/King George's Schools. It is not customary and would not be proper to take any special steps to honour the memory of an individual soldier.

The question of constructing a national memorial for all war dead since Independence is under consideration.

Anti-Indian Activities of Pakistan Mission in Nairobi

1855. Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Himatsingka:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports about the anti-Indian activities by the Pakistan Mission in Nairobi (Kenya);

(b) whether the attention of the Kenya Government has been drawn to this effect; and

(c) if so, whether any reply has been received from that Government and if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). Yes Sir; our Mission in Nairobi is fully alive to the problem and takes-appropriate remedial measures whenever necessary. The attention of the Kenya Government has also been drawn to such activities and they have stated that they do not favour such activities on the part of a foreign mission.

Broadcasting Centre for Jodhpur

1856. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a regional broadcasting centre is proposed to be established at Jodhpur for the whole of West Rajasthan;

(b) whether any request or representation was made to Government in this connection; and

(c) if so, at what stage the proposal stands at present?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) A Vividh Bharati Centre with a low-power medium wave transmitter is already working in Jodhpur. A proposal to set up a radio station with a Medium power transmitter in Jodhpur under the Fourth Five Year Plan is under consideration. This station will not, however, serve the whole of West Rajasthan.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The proposal is yet to be approved by the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance.

Joint Management Councils

1857. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Labour Conference has re-affirmed its faith in the Joint Management Councils scheme;

(b) whether the Works Committees and Joint Management Councils have their functions separately demarcated;

(c) how far the progress of the working of these councils has been impeded by the reluctance of the Employers, both in the private and public sectors, to encourage it because of the apprehension that it would make inroads into purely management functions; and

(d) how far the multiplicity of the trade unions and inter-union rivalry had been responsible for its slow progress?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) The agenda of the 23rd Session of the Indian Labour Conference held on 30th and 31st October, 1965 included *inter-alia* reaffirmation of the policy in regard to Joint Management Councils but the item on the Agenda at the said Conference could not be taken up for discussion for want of time and has been referred to the next meeting of the Standing Labour Committee.

(b) The functions of a Works Committee have been defined in Section 3(2) of the Industrial Disputes Act, as follows:—

> "It shall be the duty of the Works Committee to promote measures for securing and preserving amity and good relations between the employer and workmen and, to that end, to comment upon matters of their common interest or concern and endeavour to compose any material difference of opinion in respect of such matters."

Since such functions have been only generally defined and not in terms of specific subjects for discussion, the functions of a Joint Management Council have been defined in item Nos. 5, 6 and 7 of the Draft Model Agreement regarding establishment of Councils of Management specifying the subjects for discussion which are as follows:—

"5. The Council|Councils would be consulted by the management on matters like:—

(i) general administration of standing Orders and their amendment, when needed;

(ii) introduction of new methods of production and manufacture involving re-deployment of men and machinery; and

(iii) closure, reduction in or cessation of operations.

6. The Council|Councils would also have the right to receive information, discuss and give suggestions on:—

(i) general economic situation of the concern;

(ii) the state of the market, production and sales programmes;

(iii) organisation and general running of the undertaking;

(iv) circumstances affecting the economic position of the undertaking;

(v) methods of manufacture and work;

(vi) the annual balance sheet and profit and loss statement and connected documents and explanation;

(vii) long-term plans for expansion, re-development etc., and

(viii) such other matters as may be agreed to.

7. The Council|Councils would be entrusted with responsibility in respect of:—

(i) administration of welfare measures;

(ii) supervision of safety measures;

(iii) operation of vocational training and apprenticeship schemes;

(iv) preparation of schedules of working hours and breaks and of holidays;

(v) payment of rewards for valuable suggestions received from the employees; and

(vi) any other matter as may be agreed to by the Joint Council."

(c) and (d). No specific studies have so far been undertaken nor it is possible to empirically establish the propositions. However, our experience over the last few years reveals that these factors have been partly responsible for impeding the progress of the scheme of Joint Management Councils.

Admission by Pakistani Delegate

1858. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Pakistani delegate, Mr. Mohd. Ayub, in a speech in the General Assembly of the United Nations admitted that Pakistan had invaded the State of Jammu and Kashmir in 1947; and

(b) if so, in what form and language this admission of Pakistan is contained and what use has been made of this admission?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Mr. Mohd Ayub, delegate of Pakistan, while replying to the statement of the Indian delegate, Mr. Mir Qasim, made the following statement in the U.N. General Assembly on September 29, 1965:

> "He (Mr. Qasim) went on to accuse Pakistan of aggression, not on one occasion but on three occasions. On the first one, he said that Pakistan was guilty of aggression when Pakistani nationals invaded or attacked Kashmir. But at that time Kashmir was not a part of India. Even the Maharaja's spurious offer of accession had not been made."

Similar admission, in more precise language, was made earlier by the President of Pakistan who said at a public meeting in Djakarta, Indonesia, on December 7, 1960.

> "....Thus began the problem of Kashmir where the Moslems were fighting for freedom. Naturally, we in Pakistan, went to their aid."

This admission by the President of Pakistan has been used in official publications distributed all over the world.

Committee on I.F.S.

1859. Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by the Committee constituted under the chairmanship of Shri N. R. Pillai for assessing the adequacy of our foreign service and for making recommendations to streamline the same;

(b) whether the Committee has made or is likely to make any interim recommendations;

(c) if so, details thereof; and

(d) when the Committee is likely to conclude its deliberations?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) The Committee was required to submit its report by the 31st of January, 1966. However, the progress of its work has been unavoidably delayed because of the pre-occupations arising out of the present emergency.

(b) and (c). The Committee has not made any interim recommendations and is not likely to do so because the subjects under review do not lend themselves to piece-meal treatment.

(d) The Committee is now expected to submit its Report by April or May, 1966.

जोधपुर हवाई अड्डा

1860. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :**
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जोधपुर हवाई अड्डे की सुरक्षा के लिये कुछ और विशेष व्यवस्था की गई है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) आवश्यक कार्य हस्तगत है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

पारपत्रों का दिया जाना

1861. **श्री कपूर सिंह :**
श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रधान मंत्री ने कोई आदेश दिया है कि पारपत्र देने का काम शीघ्रता से

किया जाना चाहिये ताकि प्रार्थियों को पारपत्र आसानी से और निश्चित समय में मिल सकें; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन आदेशों को अमल में लाने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) विदेश मंत्रालय ने संशोधित पासपोर्ट नियमों का एक ममौदा तैयार किया है जिस पर गृह मंत्रालय के परामर्श से विचार किया गया है । चूंकि कई अन्य मंत्रालयों की भी इसमें दिलचस्पी है इसलिए निकट भविष्य में एक अंतर्मंत्रालय बैठक आयोजित करने का विचार है जिसमें इसे अन्तिम रूप दिया जायेगा । इसके बाद नये नियमों पर अमल करने की दिशा में आवश्यक कदम उठाये जायेंगे ।

Naval Unit at Mangalore Port

1862. Shri Basappa: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Naval authorities have visited Mangalore and found that place suitable for the establishment of a Naval unit there; and

(b) if so, whether the establishment of a Naval Unit will be taken up at Mangalore after the completion of the Mangalore Port?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). As there is no plan at present for the naval development of Mangalore, the suitability of the Port for the establishment of a naval unit has not been investigated so far.

राष्ट्रीय पोषाहार सलाहकार समिति

1863. श्री बृजराज सिंह : क्या श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) श्रमिक वर्ग के परिवारों के लिये पौष्टिक तत्वों की आवश्यकताओं के सम्बन्ध में राष्ट्रीय पोषाहार सलाहकार समिति द्वारा बनाई गई उप-समिति की कितनी सिफारिशों को सरकार ने स्वीकार कर लिया है;

(ख) उनका विवरण क्या है; और

(ग) उनको क्रियान्वित करने के लिये सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है ?

श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री (श्री दा० सञ्जीवैय्या) (क) से (ग). उप-समिति की मुख्य सिफारिशें इस प्रकार हैं:—

(1) पौष्टिक तत्वों की आवश्यकताओं का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए परिवार को यूनिट के रूप में और न कि औद्योगिक मजदूरों के रूप में लेना चाहिए ।

(2) पौष्टिक तत्वों की आवश्यकताओं की संगणना करने के लिए स्टैंडर्ड श्रमिक वर्ग परिवार को उपार्जक सहित तीन उपभोक्ता यूनिट समझना चाहिए ।

(3) सारे परिवार की न्यूनतम आवश्यकताओं की संगणना कारखानों और बागानों में मजदूरों के परिवारों के प्रति वयस्क उपभोक्ता यूनिट 2 750 केलोरीस की वास्तविक ग्रहण-शक्ति के आधार पर होनी चाहिए ।

(4) खानों और भारी औद्योगिक व्यवसायों में मजदूरों के लिए विशिष्ट अतिरिक्त छूट दी जानी चाहिए ।

(5) समिति ने विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के लिए आहार अनुसूचियां दर्शाई हैं । समिति ने यह भी सुझाव दिया है कि केवल आहार अनुसूचियां निर्धारित करना ही काफी नहीं है परन्तु वास्तविक लाभ के लिए इससे पूर्व औद्योगिक कामगरों जैसे संगठित व्यक्तियों को स्वास्थ्य और पोषाहार में लगातार शिक्षा देना आवश्यक होगा ।

उक्त पैरा (5) के अनुसार स्वास्थ्य और पोषाहार में सुधार करने के लिए औद्योगिक मजदूरों को शिक्षित करने हेतु उपाय निकालने के लिए स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय में एक समिति स्थापित की जा रही है ।

यह रिपोर्ट चौथी योजना सम्बन्धी श्रम पैनल के सामने भी रख दी गई है ताकि चौथी योजना के लिए उचित सिफारिशें तैयार करने के लिए इसे शामिल किया जा सके ।

भारत के प्रति इजराइल का रवैया

1864. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद** : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत पर पाकिस्तानी हमले के समय इजराइल ने क्या रवैया अपनाया था;

(ख) काश्मीर विवाद के बारे में इजराइल ने क्या नीति अपनाई थी; और

(ग) भारत पर चीन के हमले के समय उस देश ने क्या रवैया अपनाया था ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). इसराइल का रवैया उसके प्रतिनिधि के वक्तव्य के नीचे लिखे अंश से प्रकट होता है; यह वक्तव्य उन्होंने 7 अक्तूबर 1965 को महासभा के बीसवें अधिवेशन में आम बहस के समय दिया था :

"दूसरे विश्वयुद्ध के बाद करीब 50 तथाकथित "स्थानीय युद्ध" हुए हैं । इसका सबसे ताजा उदाहरण काश्मीर को लेकर हुई लड़ाई है जो सुरक्षा परिषद् के युद्ध-विराम सम्बन्धी सर्वसम्मत प्रस्ताव के परिणामस्वरूप और लगन तथा निःस्वार्थभाव से काम करने वाले महासचिव के शान्ति मिशन के कारण अब बन्द हो रही है, हमारी प्रार्थना है कि यह बन्द हो । इन लड़ाइयों ने जिन हजारों स्त्रियों का उनसे सुहाग छीन लिया है, बच्चों को अनाथ कर दिया है क्या उन्हें इस विचार से सान्त्वना मिल सकती है कि उनके दुःख का कारण सिर्फ़ एक स्थानीय लड़ाई है ? क्या यह याद दिलाने की जरूरत है कि इनके कारण कितना नाश हुआ है, अथवा कितने हजार एकड़ भूमि जला कर राख कर दी गई है ? यह तो कोई नहीं जानता कि किस तरह विश्वयुद्ध भड़क उठे, लेकिन इसका अंजाम क्या होगा यह सब जानते हैं । जहां तक स्थानीय युद्ध का सवाल है हम जानते हैं कि उनके अंजाम क्या हो सकते हैं ।"

(ग) भारत पर चीन के आक्रमण के समय इसराइल ने हम से कहा था कि इस सीमा विवाद के विभिन्न स्तरों पर भारत ने जो संयम और धैर्य दिखाया है उसका हम पूरी तरह समर्थन करते हैं ।

टैंकों और मशीनरी की मरम्मत

1866. **श्री गुलशन** : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पंजाब के कुछ उद्योगपतियों ने भारत सरकार से यह पेशकश की है कि वे हाल के भारत-पाकिस्तान संघर्ष में खराब हुए टैंकों तथा अन्य मशीनरी की मरम्मत करने को तैयार हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने उद्योग-पतियों को यह काम सौंपा गया है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) पंजाब समेत विभिन्न राज्यों में कई पार्टियों ने गाड़ियों और मशीनों इत्यादि की मरम्मत के लिए अपनी सेवाएं अर्पित की हैं । टैंकों की मरम्मत के लिए कोई विशिष्ट पेशकश प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।

(ख) कुछ गाड़ियों की मरम्मत पंजाब में कई विभिन्न निजी पार्टियों को सौंपी गई थी । इन पार्टियों की

संख्या के संबंध में सूचना प्राप्य नहीं है ।

Film Finance Corporation

1867. Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Rajeshwar Patel:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to widen the scope of the Film Finance Corporation;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when a decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) to (c). Government have received the following proposals from the Film Finance Corporation:

(i) Grant to film producers of subsidies for the production of quality films;

(ii) Construction of cinemas for exhibition of the films financed by the Film Finance Corporation and Art films.

(iii) Production of films by the Film Finance Corporation.

The proposals at (i) and (ii) above are under consideration in the context of the present need for utmost economy in expenditure and it is expected that the final decision on these matters will be arrived at shortly. In regard to the proposal at item (iii), Government have decided that the Corporation should not embark on the production of films on its own.

Pak Occupation of Land of Sikh Gurdwaras in West Pakistan

1868. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan occupied thousands of acres of land belonging to Gurdwara Nankana Sahib and other Gurdwaras whose annual income was estimated about five or six lakhs of rupees and nothing has been paid by Pakistan so far during these 18 years; and

(b) if so, whether the due amount would be realized from any Pakistan account and paid to the Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee, Amritsar?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) The land belonging to Gurdwara Nankana Sahib and other adjacent Gurdwaras has been put under the administration of a Board set up by the Government of Pakistan under the scheme for the management and disposal of evacuee property attached to charitable, religious or educational trusts, promulgated in April, 1960.

(b) Negotiations on this subject have continued through the Indo-Pakistan Joint Committee on shrines which was set up following the Pant-Mirza Agreement of 1955. The Second meeting of this Committee has not yet been agreed to by the Government of Pakistan though we have repeatedly pressed for it.

Civilian Clerks employed against Airmen's Vacancies

1869. Shri Bade:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of civilian clerks employed against Airmen's vacancies in Air Headquarters at present;

(b) the duration for which these vacancies have been kept unfilled;

(c) the procedure of their being absorbed in Armed Forces Headquarters; and

(d) the number of the Unit Clerks who have been brought on the Regular Cadre of Units in Air Headquar-

ters and the number of those likely to be absorbed by the end of December, 1965?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) 71.

(b) These 71 vacancies of Airmen have been released from time to time for being filled by civilians as shown below:

From (Date)	Number
Prior to 1-9-61	15
1-9 1961 .	23
7-6-1962 .	12
10-4-1963 .	1
30-5-1963 .	2
30-8-1963 .	1
16-1-1964 .	16
29-4-1964 .	1
TOTAL .	71

(c) Under the existing rules, there is no provision for these Clerks being absorbed in Armed Forces Hqrs. Cadre, entry to which is through the UPSC Clerks' Grade Examination. It is, therefore, open for such of these Clerks as have the requisite age and other qualifications to take that examination and qualify for appointment to that Cadre.

(d) All the above 71 Civilian Clerks have been brought on the combined roster of regular Lower Division Clerks of the Unit Cadre.

Telephones for Panchayat Samiti Offices

1870. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Panchayat Samiti Offices in Orissa provided with telephones as on the 30th September, 1965; and

(b) the number of applications pending at present to provide telephones to the Panchayat Samiti Offices of that State?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) 128 stations with Panchayat Samiti Offices have been provided with telephone (Public Call Office) facilities in Orissa upto 30th September, 1965.

(b) 186 applications are pending for providing telephone (Public Call (Officer) facilities at stations with Panchayat Samiti Offices in Orissa.

Tibetan Refugees

1871. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Tibetan Refugees who are yet to be rehabilitated; and

(b) the present programme of their rehabilitation?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Approximately 20,000 including about 15,000 who are already employed as labourers.

(b) In addition to existing five agricultural settlements, another is being set up in Mysore State to rehabilitate about 4,000 Tibetans. Several industrial schemes to provide employment for about 3,000 Tibetans are under active consideration.

Postmen in Orissa

1872. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of postmen employed at present in the various Post Offices in Orissa;

(b) the number out of them belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(c) the number out of them who are getting house rent allowance; and

(d) the total amount of house rent allowance paid to them so far during the Third Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) 765.

(b) 139.

(c) Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes		31
Other communities		168
TOTAL		199
(d) Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes	Rs.	5,535
Other communities	Rs.	47,546
TOTAL Rs.		53,081

Vacancies notified and filled in Orissa

1873. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of vacancies notified in the public and private sector establishments in Orissa as on the 30th June, 1965; and

(b) the number of vacancies filled up in those establishments through various Employment Exchanges during the above period?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b).

Sector	Vacancies notified during January—June, 1965	Vacancies filled during Jan.—June, 1965
Public	17,571	8,686
Private	2,762	1,414
TOTAL	20,333	10,100

Unemployment of S.C. & S.T. Candidates in Orissa

1874. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes registered in various Employment Exchanges in Orissa as on the 30th June, 1965; and

(b) the number out of them who were provided with employment assistance during the above period?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b)—

Category of applicants	No. on live register as on 30-6-1965	No. placed in employment during Jan.—June 1965
Scheduled Caste	5,043	967
Scheduled Tribe	8,090	1,437

'पी०' ब्लाक में लेबर कैन्टीन

1875. **श्री बड़े :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री ओंकार सिंह :
श्री गोरी शंकर कक्कड़ :
श्री जेथे :
श्री वि० तु० पाटिल :

क्या श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 'पी०' ब्लाक में चलने वाली कैन्टीन बन्द कर दी गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) कर्मचारियों के लिये उचित मूल्य पर खाद्य पदार्थ उपलब्ध कराने के लिये सरकार ने क्या वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था की है ?

श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री (श्री दा० सञ्जीवय्या) : (क) 'पी०' ब्लाक में स्थित मंत्रालय की विभागीय कैन्टीन 'श्रम-शक्ति भवन' रफी मार्ग में चली गई है ।

(ख) श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय के कुछ अनुभाग जो कि 'पी०' ब्लाक में स्थित थे और जिनकी सहूलियत के लिए यह कैन्टीन चलाई गई थी 'श्रम-शक्ति भवन' में चले गये । इसलिए आफिसरों और स्टाफ की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए 'पी०' ब्लाक की कैन्टीन नई बिलडिंग में चली गई ।

(ग) 'पी०' ब्लाक के कर्मचारी "श्रम-शक्ति भवन" तथा अन्य सरकारी भवनों में जो कि 'पी०' ब्लाक के पास है, कैन्टीन की सहूलियतें प्राप्त कर सकते हैं ।

परमाणु विस्फोट का पता लगाना

1876. **श्री रामसेवक यादव** : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में ऐसी कितनी संस्थाएं हैं जिन में निकट के क्षेत्रों में हुए अणु तथा परमाणु विस्फोटों का पता लगाया जा सकता है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि भारत की आणविक संथाएं चीन द्वारा किये गये आणविक विस्फोटों का पता नहीं लगा सकी थी ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा अणु शक्ति मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) परमाणु तथा ताप-न्यूक्लीय विस्फोटों का पता यदि वे जमीन की सतह से ऊपर किये जाएं तो हवा में दाब तरंगों और उनकी धूलि से लगता है और यदि वे विस्फोट भूमिगत हों तो इनका पता भूकम्पमापियों तथा भूकम्प विन्यासों द्वारा लगता है । भूमिगत विस्फोटों का पता परमाणु ऊर्जा संस्थान ट्राम्बे द्वारा मैसूर राज्य में गौरिबिदनूर नामक स्थान पर स्थापित किये गये भूकम्पीय विन्यास से लगाया जा सकता है और लगाया गया है । जमीन से ऊपर किये गये काफी बड़े विस्फोटों का पता दाब तरंगों से भारतीय मौसम विज्ञान विभाग द्वारा स्थापित किये गये मौसम विज्ञान केन्द्रों द्वारा लगाया जा सकता है । परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग द्वारा श्रीनगर से दक्षिण भारत में ऊटी तक स्थापित किये गये दस धूलि अभिव्यक्तिकरण केन्द्रों में से कुछ केन्द्रों में ऐसे विस्फोटों का पता उनकी धूलि से लगाया जा सकता है और लगाया गया है ।

(ख) चीन के विस्फोटों का पता भारत में उनकी धूलि से लगा । धूलि के विश्लेषण से इस परिणाम पर भी पहुंचा जा सका कि इसमें यू–235 का प्रयोग किया गया था ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Civilian School Teachers under Defence Ministry

1877. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that civilian school teachers under his Ministry are

appointed in lieu of Unit Educational Instructors;

(b) whether the civilian school teachers are not declared permanent and kept temporary for years together because they are not appointed against clear vacancies;

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to rectify this anomaly and grant permanancy to these teachers;

(d) whether it is also a fact that certain graduate teachers have also been offered alternative jobs of peons; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes.

(b) Civilian School Teachers are employed for a short period on the condition that they will be replaced by Combatants as early as possible. As and when Combatants become available they are rendered surplus and wherever feasible, adjusted in alternative employment.

(c) In order to absorb those Civilian School Masters who are still in employment, a proposal is under consideration for the creation of a permanent cadre of Civilian School Masters with more than 5 years of service.

(d) and (e). Certain surplus Graduate Teachers have been offered alternative jobs of Class IV officers as they could not be absorbed in the same or equivalent posts due to lack of vacancies and their low seniority. Certificates of willingness to accept lower posts had been given by them.

भारत संघ और ब्रिटिश क्राउन (सम्राज्ञी) के पारस्परिक सम्बन्ध

1878. **श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :** क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत संघ और ब्रिटिश सम्राज्ञी का पारस्परिक वैधानिक सम्बन्ध क्या है;

(ख) भारत संघ और राष्ट्र मंडल का पारस्परिक वैधानिक सम्बन्ध क्या है ;

(ग) क्या भारत संघ ब्रिटिश साम्राज्ञी से पूर्णतया स्वतन्त्र है ; और

(घ) क्या भारत संघ ब्रिटिश सम्राज्ञी से अपना सम्बन्ध तोड़ने के लिये पूर्णतया स्वतन्त्र है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) 26 जनवरी, 1950 से जब से भारत का वर्तमान संविधान लागू हुआ है भारत एक प्रभुसत्तात्मक स्वाधीन गणराज्य है । जहां तक भारत के संविधान का संबन्ध है भारत का राष्ट्रपति राज्य का अधिपति है । भारतीय संविधान के अन्तर्गत ब्रिटिश क्राउन (सम्राज्ञी) का कोई स्थान नहीं है ।

(ख) भारत राष्ट्रमंडल का सदस्य है ।

(ग) जी, हां । भारत ब्रिटिश क्राउन से पूर्ण रूप में स्वाधीन है और वह उसके प्रति वफादार नहीं है ।

(घ) जी, हां ।

Shrimati Pandit's Visit to West Germany

1879. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shrimati Vijayalakshmi Pandi has been sent as a special envoy to West Germany to explain India's stand in the current Indo-Pak. conflict; and

(b) if so, the results achieved by her visit?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) We believe the visit of Shrimati Vijayalakshmi Pandit helped in

better understanding of the Indian position in the Indo-Pakistan conflict by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Radio Stations at Patna and Ranchi

1880. **Shri H. C. Soy:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Radio Stations at Ranchi and Patna have comparatively very weak transmission equipments and listeners in the regions have complained on this account; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the position?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) Sir, there have been no complaints about the Patna Station but as Ranchi station has a weak transmitter there have been complaints of inadequate coverage.

(b) A medium power transmitter is under installation in Bhagalpur to extend coverage to the North-Eastern Regions of Bihar. Proposals are also under consideration for setting up additional transmitters to serve the Maithili speaking and border areas from Darbhanga and the tribal areas from Ranchi as part of the draft Fourth Five Year Plan.

National Defence Fund

1881. **Shri Warior:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Cabinet Secretary called a Conference of Central Government employees Associations|Unions|Federations on the 8th October, 1965 in connection with the National Defence Fund;

(b) if so, the names of Organisations called to the meeting;

(c) whether all the important and recognised organisations of the Central Government employees were called to the conference; and

(d) if not, the reasons for not seeking their cooperation?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) to (d). In the emergency created by Pakistan's aggression, it was considered that Government employees would also wish to participate in the defence effort. For the purpose of working out guide-lines in this connection, which would be broadly acceptable to Government employees generally, Cabinet Secretary informally met on 8th October 1965, the representatives of a number of Central Government employees' Associations who were readily available in Delhi and exchanged views with them. A list of Associations represented at the informal meeting is given below:

1. Indian Foreign Service Association (B).
2. Central Secretariat Service Grade (Section Officers). (Departmental Examination Category) Association.
3. Railway Board Secretariat Service (Grade I Officers) Association.
4. Postal Officers Association.
5. Indian Revenue Service (Income Tax) Association.
6. Central Secretariat Service Gade I Association.
7. Indian Police Service Association.
8. Armed Forces Headquarters Civilan Officers Association.
9. All India Defence Accounts Services Association.
10. Indian Customs Service (Class I) Officers Association.
11. Central Secretariat Service (Class I) Officers Association.

12. Indian Civil and Administrative Service (Central) Association.

In the course of the discussions referred to above, it was considered that Government employees could appropriately participate in the defence effort by voluntarily donating one day's salary to the National Defence Fund every month, or by the purchase of Defence Certificates of the same value, and by devoting greater energies than ever before to step up efficiency in their work. These views received wide publicity. Secretaries of all the associations were also requested to take steps to inform all concerned for follow-up action. There was no question of not seeking the co-operation of any Government employee or association of Government employees. It would be appreciated that the number of Central Government Employees Associations being very large, it was not possible for the Cabinet Secretary to ensure meeting them all.

Supplies of Military Equipment to Pakistan

1882. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 111 on the 8th November, 1965 and state:

(a) from which sources reports of supplies of military equipment to Pakistan by some countries have been received;

(b) whether their correctness has been verified;

(c) if so, Government's assessment of the attitude of each of such countries to India as to whether it was unfriendly or otherwise; and

(d) the effect of such assessment on the reorientation, if any, of Government's policy or attitude towards each of those countries?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) to (d). There have been reports that Pakistan has obtained some military equipment from some countries. The Government of India have received assurances from various countries through Diplomatic channels that military equipment is not being given to Pakistan. The Government are keeping a close watch on the situation. It is obvious that countries giving military aid to Pakistan could not be regarded as being friendly to India.

Defence Team's Visit to U.S.S.R.

1883. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a high-power team of officials visited Soviet Union recently to explore prospects of acquiring a wide range of defence equipments; and

(b) if so, the outcome of their visit?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). The team of officials which recently visited Soviet Union went there principally in connection with the MIG production programme.

Inspectors of Mines

1884. **Shri Bade:**
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of mines in the country and the total number of posts of Inspectors of Mines fixed by Government for inspection of mines;

(b) whether this number is adequate, keeping in view the increasing number of accidents and loss of human life in mines;

(c) whether it is a fact that on the 1st April, 1965 over twenty posts of such Officers were lying vacant and qualified persons, though available, did not like to accept these posts;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken in this matter?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) No. of Mines .. 3,884

No. of posts of Inspectors of Mines 43

There are, however, 57 other posts of various grades of Inspectors, e.g., Assistant Inspectors, Regional Inspectors etc.

(b) It would not be correct to say that the number of accidents in the mines is increasing; but the fatality rate which has been going down since 1962 will go up this year on account of the mining disaster that took place at Dhori Colliery on 28th May. However, the number of Inspectors is not adequate to ensure the desired frequency of inspection of mines.

(c) On 1st April, 1965, 19 posts of Inspectors of Mines were vacant. The Union Public Service Commission could not recommend sufficient number of candidates and some of the candidates recommended by them did not accept the offers of appointment. For some years there was a serious shortage of qualified mining engineers.

(d) Presumably some of the candidates did not find the scales of pay and service conditions of Inspectors of Mines attractive enough and had better prospects elsewhere.

(e) A number of posts have since been filled by an *ad hoc* recruitment and there are only 5 vacancies in the grade. The scales of pay have been twice revised during recent years and question of improving the service conditions in order to attract suitable mining engineers is also under consideration.

Workers in Tailoring Establishments

1885. Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
Shri Kashi Ram Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to get the recommendations of the Krishnamurthi Committee on the working conditions of workers in tailoring establishments in Delhi, which were accepted by the Delhi administration, implemented by the employers in practice; and

(b) the reasons for the delay in this regard?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) The Industrial Relations Machinery of Delhi Administration had a number of discussions with the representatives of the employers and the workers to bring about a settlement, but settlement has not been possible so far. However, efforts in this direction are still continuing.

(b) The discussions revealed that the views held by the parties are sharply divided and interests involved complicated. Hence the delay in bringing about a settlement.

Co-axial Cable Links

1886. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a scheme to connect all important towns of India with co-axial cable links during the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the programme; and

(c) the progress made in that direction so far?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) The following schemes are proposed for connecting important towns and cities of India under the Fourth Plan with co-axial systems:

1. Jullundur-Amritsar.
2. Ambala - Patiala - Bhatinda-Ferozepur.
3. New Delhi-Moradabad—Bareilly-Lucknow.
4. Meerut - Lucknow - Hathras-Agra.
5. Jodhpur-Bikaner.
6. Rajkot - Jetpur - Dhoraji-Porbander & Dhoraji-Veraval.
7. Allahabad-Jabalpur.
8. Gorakhpur-Varanasi.
9. Madras-Vijayawada - Cuttack-Kharagpur.
10. Vijayawada-Secunderabad.
11. Bangalore - Guntakal - Secunderabad-Nagpur.
12. Coimbatore-Salem-Bangalore.
13. Madras-Cuddapah-Guntakal.
14. Bangalore-Mysore.
15. Madras - Pondicherry-Tanjore-Trichy.
16. Tanjore-Karaikudi-Madurai.
17. Madurai - Tirunellveli - Nagar Coil-Trivandrum.

However, these proposals have not finalised and are subject to change.

(b) The approximate cost of all the above schemes is expected to be Rs. thirty-six crores. Since the schemes have not yet been finalised, the cost is also subject to change.

(c) The schemes are under examination. No physical progress has been made so far.

"Brij Bhasha" on A.I.R.

1887. **Shri Krishnapal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that "Brij Bhasha" dialect of Hindi language has not received due recognition by the All-India Radio;

(b) whether it is also a fact that representations have been sent by organisations interested in the promotion of art and literature of "Brij Bhasha" requesting Government to instal a permanent broadcasting Station in Brij Area (Mathura and its neighbourhood);

(c) if so, the action taken by Government thereon; and

(d) whether Government propose to devote one or one and a half hours daily for programmes in "Brij Bhasha" from All-India Radio, Delhi?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Proposals for setting up a new radio Station under the Fourth Five Year Plan to cater to the needs of the Braj area are under consideration.

(d) The bulk of Delhi Station's programmes are in Hindi, and in addition it serves the needs of four distinct cultural regions: Braj, Hariana, Garhwal and the urban area of Delhi.

Delhi Station is broadcasting a 20 minute programme for listeners in the Braj area. In addition, in a series of features entitled 'Lok Manas', programmes on cultural aspects of the Braj area are broadcast. Other occasional programmes in Braj Bhasha arranged from Delhi Station are in the form of talks, features, music, etc.

Because of the numerous and varied requirements that the Delhi Station has to meet, it is not possible to increase the present duration of Braj

programmes. This, however, will be possible when a separate station for the Braj area is set up.

Help to Africans fighting in Rhodesia

1888. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Africans fighting in Rhodesia against the Government of Mr. Ian Smith have asked for any material and financial help from the Government of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Govt. in the matter?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). No, Sir. However, it will naturally receive Government's consideration.

नेहरू स्मारक न्यास

1889. **श्री बड़े :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :

क्या **वैदेशिक-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि किन किन देशों का नेहरू स्मारक न्यास बनाने का विचार है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : यह सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सदन की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी ।

हमारे नियंत्रणाधीन क्षेत्र में पाकिस्तान द्वारा पानी छोड़ दिया जाना

1890. **श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री बड़े :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :

क्या **प्रति रक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तानी सेना ने 11 नवम्बर, 1965 को एक नहर काट दी थी, जिस के परिणामस्वरूप हमारे नियंत्रणाधीन बेदियान क्षेत्र में बाढ़ आ गई ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चह्वाण): (क) तथा (ख). जी हां । 10/11 नवम्बर को पाकिस्तानी सैनिकों ने लाहौर अंचल में बेदियां के 6 मील उत्तर क्षेत्र में भुचर वितारक नहर के दक्षिणी किनारे को काट दिया था । इस वितारक नहर के कट जाने से उस क्षेत्र में हमारी कुछ चौकियों में बाढ़ की सी स्थिति पैदा हो गई थी ।

(ग) इस घटना के संबंध में संयुक्त राष्ट्रों के सैनिक प्रेक्षकों को युद्धविराम अतिलंघन की शिकायत कर दी गई है ।

Commemorative Stamps

1891. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Kindar Lal:

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have issued many Commemorative Postage Stamps in honour of distinguished personalities of India during the year 1965;

(b) if so, the names of the personalities; and

(c) the value of the postage stamp issued in each case?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Jamsetji N. Tata, Lala Lajpat Rai, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das, and Vidyapati.

(c) 0.15 Paise in all the cases.

आकाशवाणी के हिन्दी अनुभाग

1892. **श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :** क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिन्दी न जानने वाले संवाददाता और सम्पादक आकाशवाणी के केन्द्रों में कुछ हिन्दी अनुभागों में काम कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इससे हिन्दी समाचार सेवा को हानि पहुंच रही है ;

(ग) क्या अंग्रेजी न जानने वाले कर्मचारी अंग्रेजी समाचार अनुभाग में लगाये जाते हैं ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो हिन्दी जानने वाले पत्रकार क्यों भर्ती नहीं किये जाते ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

(घ) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

अखबारी कागज

1893 **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :**
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उन्होंने समाचार पत्र संस्थाओं को अखबारी कागज का कम उपभोग करने की मंत्रणा दी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उपभोग में कितनी कमी करने की मंत्रणा दी गई है ; और

(ग) जून, 1965 में समाचार पत्रों की मुख-पृष्ठ अनुसूची के सम्बन्ध में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा दिये गये निर्णय के पश्चात वैधानिक अड़चन को दूर करने की दृष्टि से क्या समाचार पत्रों की पृष्ठ संख्या निर्धारित करने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार का कोई कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) अखबारों को यह सलाह दी गई है कि वे अपने अंश के छपाई और लिखाई के कागज का इस ढंग से इस्तेमाल करें जिससे अखबारी कागज का खर्च यथासंभव कम हो । अखबारी कागज के खर्च में कितनी कमी हो, इसका निर्णय अखबारों को स्वयं करना है ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

Octroi Duty in Cantonment Board Area, Varanasi

1894. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Cantonment Board, Varanasi has imposed octroi at exorbitant rates to the detriment of the general public;

(b) if so, whether the said octroi duties have been levied with the previous sanction of the Government of India; and

(c) whether Government propose to reduce the tax in the case of articles of daily use by common people such as cycles, typewriters and spectacles?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) The rates of Octroi and the goods subject to Octroi levy were

revised by the Cantonment Board, Varanasi, with effect from 13th November, 1965 and brought in conformity with the levies imposed by the Nagar Mahapalika, Varanasi, with effect from the same date. Before revision, suggestions/objections to the proposed levy were invited by the Cantonment Board, Varanasi, from the general public, but none was received. The rates are not considered exorbitant.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) There is no such proposal under consideration.

Return of Captured Indian Soldiers by China

1895. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether China has decided to defer the question of return of three captured Indian soldiers; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Although the Chinese Government had declared in a note dated the 18th November, 1965 that they had "deferred consideration of the disposal" of the three soldiers kidnapped by them, in a subsequent note dated the 25th November the Chinese Government declared their willingness to return the soldiers. The three kidnapped soldiers were returned on the 28th November, 1965.

Hindustan Construction Co. (Kerela)

1896. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the workers employed by the Hindustan Construction Co. at Sabarigiri Project in Kerala have served strike notice recently;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the Company has refused to implement the previous agreement with the workers and their Union; and

(c) the steps being taken to settle the dispute between the company and the workers?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) Conciliation proceedings by the Labour Department, Government of Kerala, are in progress.

Second Regional Conference on Social Security

1897. Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Second Regional Conference on Social Security for Asia and Africa will be held in New Delhi from the 13th to 16th December, 1965;

(b) if so, how many countries have been invited and how many of them will attend; and

(c) the main items for discussion thereat?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) The International Social Security Association has planned to hold its Second Regional Conference for Asia and Oceania in New Delhi from 13th to 18th December, 1965.

(b) The International Social Security Association has invited Social Security Institutions, which are its members, from 18 countries in the region. Delegations from institutions in 10 countries are expected to attend the Conference.

(c) The following items are on the agenda of the Conference:

(1) The meaning of Social Security in Asian countries--Past experience and planning for the future.

(2) Prerequisite for the introduction of medical care schemes or the expansion of existing ones to new categories or new areas, with special reference to the use of existing public, private or voluntary medical facilities and to training and the increase in the number of medical personnel.

(3) Psychological, social and economic aspects in connection with the transition from provident funds to pensions insurance.

(4) Reports of the Second Meeting of Regional Committees.

Tripartite Committee for Industrial Workers

1898. Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government are considering a proposal to set up a tripartite Committee at the Centre to go into the hardships caused to industrial workers during the emergency;

(b) if so, when the final decision is likely to be taken; and

(c) its composition and functions?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). A Central Tripartite Standing Committee was constituted on 18th November, 1965.

(c) The functions of the Committee are to review and resolve major labour and management problems and when necessary, place the same before the Inter-Ministerial Committee for necessary action. Its composition is as follows:

Union Labour Minister—*Chairman*

Employers, Representatives—Three:

(i) Employers' Federation of India—One.

(ii) All India Organisation of Industrial Employers—One

(iii) All India Manufacturers' Organisation—One.

Workers, Representatives—Four:

(i) Indian National Trade Union Congress—One.

(ii) Hind Mazdoor Sabha—One.

(iii) All India Trade Union Congress—One.

(iv) United Trade Union Congress—One.

Second Wage Board for Sugar Industry

1899. Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) when the final decision regarding the appointment of the second Wage Board for sugar industry is likely to be taken;

(b) the names of members and chairman of the proposed Board; and

(c) when the Board will submit its report?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). Copies of Government Resolution No. WB-7(2)/65, dated the 16th November, 1965, showing the composition and terms of reference of the Second Wage Board for Sugar Industry were placed on the Table of the Sabha on the 23rd November, 1965.

(c) No time limit has been fixed and it is difficult to say at this stage when the Board will be able to submit its report.

First Solidarity Conference

1900. Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the first Solidarity Conference of Afro-Asian and Latin American people will be held in Havana on the 3rd January, 1966;

(b) if so, whether India is likely to attend this Conference; and

(c) the agenda of the conference?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government will not be sending any delegates because the solidarity movement is non-official in character. There is, however, an Indian Association for Afro-Asian Solidarity.

(c) Does not arise.

Paw. Aircraft shot down by India in Sialkot Sector

1901. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Kindar Lal:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Pakistani aircraft was shot down by Indian small arms fire on the 19th November, 1965 when it flew over Indian-held positions in the Phillaura area of Sialkot Sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). On 18th November (and not 19th November), 1965, at 17.40 hours, a Pakistani air observation post aircraft penetrated about one mile deep from the line of actual control and flew over our defended positions in the Phillaura area in the Sialkot sector. The aircraft was engaged by small arms fire and on its way out was observed to be losing height rapidly. A cease-fire violation complaint about this incident has been lodged with U.N. Military Observers.

Air Accident near Agra

1902. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Kindar Lal:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a pilot officer was killed in an accident on the 19th November, 1965 at Agra (U.P.);

(b) if so, the causes of the accident; and

(c) whether any enquiry has been made?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The matter is under investigation by a Court of Inquiry.

फिल्म कलाकारों का कार्यक्रम

1903. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :** क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 21 नवम्बर, 1965 को नेशनल स्टेडियम, नई दिल्ली में राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष में सहायता देने के लिये फिल्म कलाकारों का एक कार्यक्रम आयोजित किया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके परिणामस्वरूप कितना धन जमा हुआ ; और

(ग) इस कार्यक्रम पर कितना खर्च हुआ ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चह्वाण): (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) तथा (ग). अभी हिसाब सम्पूर्ण नहीं हुआ, परन्तु आशा है, कि कुल 5 लाख रुपये इकट्ठे हुए हैं, जब कि खर्च लगभग 1 लाख रुपये होगा ।

Stamp on Swami Ram Tirth

1904. Shri Jedhe:
Shri V. T. Patil:

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to issue a special stamp in commemoration of Swami Ram Tirth, a great Vedant Philosopher of Punjab; and

(b) if so, whether it is likely to be issued on his next birth anniversary?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhargavati): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

Firing by East Pak. Rifles

1905. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that East Pakistani Rifles intensified their firing on the 21st November, 1965 on the Indian positions at Boira village in 24 parganas District and Gede in Nadia District (Bengal) and thus opened a new front at Gede; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) As stated in answer to Unstarred Question No. 1483 on the 29th November, 1965, Pakistani armed forces have been firing often on the Indian border out-post of Bayra (also spelt Boira) in the month of November 1965. There is, however, no indication that the firing was intensified on 21st November, 1965. Pakistani armed forces also started firing at our positions at Gede on 19th November, 1965. This firing has also been continuing intermittently.

(b) Protests have been lodged with the Pakistan Government. Our Security Forces have also fired in self-defence, whenever necessary. Other measures, as and when considered necessary, will be taken.

Air Accident Near Delhi

1906. Shri Brij Basi Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Pilot Officer died in a flying accident involving an Indian Air Force plane near Delhi on the 22nd November, 1965; and

(b) if so, the causes of the accident?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir. The accident occurred 3 miles North-West of Muradnagar.

(b) A Court of Inquiry has been ordered to investigate the accident. The cause of the accident will be known when its report is received.

Air Space Violations by Pak.

1907. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a protest has been made to Pakistan against its violations of Indian air space during the 13th and 17th November, 1965; and

(b) if so, the nature of reply received, if any?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No reply has yet been received.

अखिल भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राइफल संस्था को बन्दूकों का दिया जाना

1908. श्री प० ला० बाल्पाल :
श्री कर्णी सिंहजी :
श्री नि० रं० लास्कर :

क्या **प्रतिरक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनके

मंत्रालय ने आयुध फैक्ट्री से बारह बोर की बन्दूकें और '315 बोर की राइफलें अखिल भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राइफल संस्था को देने का आश्वासन दिया था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि राइफल संस्था ने आयुध फक्ट्री से 12 बोर की बन्दूकें और '315 बोर की राइफलें उचित मूल्य पर देने के लिए लिखित प्रार्थना भेजी है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उपरोक्त हथियार देने में देरी करने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) क्या '315 बोर राइफलों के कारतूस भारत में ही बनते हैं ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उनका वर्तमान उत्पादन कितना है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा उत्पादन मंत्री (श्री अ० म० थामस) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) स्पोर्टिंग हथियारों के आपात स्थिति के पश्चात आयुध कारखानों में उत्पादन स्थगित हो जाने के कारण, यह संभव नहीं हो पाया कि एसोसिएशन की मांगें जो काफी बड़ी हैं, पूरी की जा सकें ।

(घ) तथा (ङ). '315 बोर राइफल के लिए कारतूस पहले आयुध कारखानों में तैयार किए जाते थे । आपात स्थिति के पश्चात यह उत्पादन स्थगित कर दिया गया है ।

Stenographers in Ordnance Factories

1909. **Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Stenographers working in the Directorate General of Ordnance Factories submitted a memorandum to the Director-General of Ordnance Factories sometime in the year 1963 listing their grievances;

(b) if so, their grievances and decisions taken thereon; and

(c) if the answers to (a) and (b) be in the affirmative, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to implement those decisions?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Some of the stenographers met the DGOF during June 1963 and explained their grievances, handing over to him an unsigned statement of their case.

(b) The central point in their grievances was the absence of promotional prospects, like those of the clerical staff, to stenographers in the DGOF Headquarters. It was decided to reserve four posts of Superintendents for the promotion of suitable senior stenographers after a period of trial as Assistants.

(c) Ten stenographers have been given the opportunity to work as Assistants from December 1964. Their suitability for promotion to the four reserved posts of Superintendents is proposed to be considered after another year. The D.G.O.F. Employees Association filed a petition during January 1965 in the High Court of Calcutta calling upon the D.G.O.F./Ministry of Defence to withdraw, cancel or forbear from placement of stenographers in the clerical line and Superintendents. This was followed up by a prayer for an order of interim injunction restraining the authorities from further posting of stenographers in the clerical cadre. While interim injunction as such was not granted, the High Court has issued a direction that further posting of stenographers in clerical cadre or their promotion as Superintendents should abide by the final decision in the main rule. This aspect of the matter is being further examined in consultation with our legal Advisers. The implementation of the

decision mentioned in paragraph (b) will depend on the ultimate outcome.

Stenographers in Attached and Subordinate Offices of Defence Ministry

1910. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Grade II Stenographers working in the attached and subordinate offices of the Ministry, are eligible for promotion to the posts of Superintendents; and

(b) if so, the procedure followed for their promotion?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) There are no Grade II stenographers in the lower formations of the Ministry of Defence. In AFHQ and Inter Service Organisations, stenographers Grade II are not eligible at present to be considered for promotion to the Grade of Supdts; only Grade I stenographers are eligible for such promotions. In the D.G.O.F. Headquarters, Grade II Stenographers are eligible to be promoted to certain number of posts of Supedts. which have been reserved for them.

(b) Promotion to the posts of Supdts. in D.G.O.F. Headquarters is made from amongst Grade II stenographers after they have been deputed to work as Assistant for a specified number of years in order to acquire necessary experience on case work.

Election in Portugal

1911. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press reports that candidates have been set up in Portugal to represent Goa, Daman and Diu in the ensuing General Election to the National Assembly of that country;

(b) whether the said reports are correct;

(c) if so, whether a protest has been lodged with the Government of Portugal or any other action has been taken; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir. Government's attention has been drawn to reports that candidates were put up in the elections held in Portugal on November 7, 1965, to represent Goa, Daman and Diu in the Portuguese National Assembly.

(b) The report is correct and it is learnt that three persons were elected.

(c) and (d). A protest has not been lodged with the Government of Portugal because Goa, Daman and Diu are integral parts of the Indian Union and it is not considered necessary or worthwhile to take note of such Portuguese actions.

Second Atomic Reactor in Rajasthan

1912. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Canadian Government have demanded certain guarantees or imposed certain conditions before they proceed to build the second atomic reactor in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) to (c). The second Reactor of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Project will be built by Indian scientists and engineers. Financial assistance required to cover the import of conventional materials and equipment may be secured from Canada or any other country. No formal communication from the Government of Canada has been received in regard to the terms on which they may be prepared to extend such assistance.

Shortage of Newsprint

1913. Shri Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of shortage of newsprint in the country; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to meet the shortage?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) As allocation under the Sixth Non-Project Loan (U.S.A.), in respect of which no agreement has yet been signed, has been suspended, the availability of about 9,450 metric tonnes of newsprint planned for import from the U.S.A. under that aid, during the current year, has now become uncertain.

(b) The position was reviewed at the meeting of the Newsprint Advisory Committee, held on December 1, 1965 and the newspapers have been advised to plan and utilise immediately their entitlement of newsprint and printing and writing paper with a view to conserving as much newsprint as possible.

"ढोल की पोल" कार्यक्रम

1915. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आकाशवाणी के दिल्ली केन्द्र से प्रतिदिन 'ढोल की पोल' नामक जो लोकप्रिय कार्यक्रम प्रसारित किया जा रहा था वह पिछले कुछ दिनों से प्रसारित नहीं किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि जब से यह कार्यक्रम प्रसारित नहीं किया जा रहा है इसे पुनः प्रसारित करने के बारे में आकाशवाणी के श्रोताओं से प्रार्थनाएं प्राप्त हो रही हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसे कब से पुनः प्रसारित किया जा सकेगा ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) यह ठीक नहीं है कि 'ढोल की पोल' नामक कार्यक्रम रोज प्रसारित किया जा रहा था । केन्द्रों के अन्य निर्धारित कार्यक्रम भी थे, इस कारण यह एक-दो दिन छोड़ कर प्रसारित होता था । यह कार्यक्रम 12-11-65 से बन्द कर दिया गया क्योंकि अच्छे से अच्छा कार्यक्रम भी यदि अनिश्चित काल तक चलता रहे तो उसकी मौलिकता और आकर्षण जाता रहता है ।

(ग) इस प्रकार की कुछ मांगें आई हैं ।

(घ) हम इस कार्यक्रम को दूसरे रूप में प्रस्तुत करने पर विचार कर रहे हैं ।

Explosion in Agra General Post Office

1916. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Brij Bihari Mehrotra:

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an explosion of high intensity occurred at the Agra General Post Office, Agra on the 24th November, 1965;

(b) if so, the damage caused by the explosion; and

(c) the causes of the same?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes, Sir. Two explosions within an interval of one minute occurred in the hall of Agra Head Post Office at about 11.50 a.m. on 24-11-65.

(b) Two parcel bags caught fire and were partially burnt. Some glass panes of windows, doors and ventilators were smashed and a ceiling fan was damaged. Two class IV officials received very minor injuries.

(c) Explosion of a parcel containing explosives sent by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Gonda, to the Inspector of Explosives, Agra while the mails were being unloaded. This was in contravention of Sec. 19 of the Indian Post Office Act, as indicated in clause 202(4) of the Post Office Guide.

Prizes for Underground Mine Workers

1917. Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Himatsingka:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Council for Safety in Mines have decided to award quarterly prizes to *bona fide* workers employed underground;

(b) if so, when it is likely to start;

(c) the details of the proposal; and

(d) how far it will benefit Government as well as workers?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Yes.

(b) From the fourth quarter of the current year.

(c) To qualify for this prize the specified category of worker should remain accident free and put in at least 90 per cent attendance at work during the quarter. For the present the competition will be confined to mines in the Raniganj and Jharia coalfields having more than 1600 daily over-all employment during the previous year. For each of the two coalfields, six prizes will be awarded in each quarter i.e., one first prize of the value of Rs. 200, two second prizes each of the value of Rs. 100 and three third prizes each of the value of Rs. 50. The prizes will be awarded by drawing lots.

(d) It is hoped that besides the monetary benefit that would accrue to the winners the scheme will lead to:

(i) increase in production;

(ii) reduction in absentism;

(iii) increase in wages earned; and

(iv) development of greater safety consciousness among the workers.

Employees of 'Bazar Funds' in Baluchistan now Serving in India

1917-A. Shri Buta Singh:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Local Funds namely the 'Bazar Funds' in Baluchistan were administered and controlled entirely by Government and were not like the local bodies of Punjab and Delhi in which the members are either elected or nominated;

(b) if so, whether the employees of the 'Bazar Funds' in Baluchistan are being treated as Government Servants under F.R. 130 and also under C.I.S. (Revision of Pay) Rules 1947; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir. The "Bazar Funds" in Baluchistan were not administered by the Government prior to 31-3-1938.

(b) The employees of the "Bazar Funds" prior to 31-3-1938 are not being treated as Government servants.

(c) The "Bazar Funds" in Baluchistan were only Local Funds and the employees of those Funds were not paid from the Central Revenues, as such those employees could not be treated as Government servants.

12.03 hrs.

RE. MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

(Query)

Mr. Speaker: Now we will take up the calling attention notice.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Before you call upon Shri Indrajit Gupta to take up the calling attention notice I have to submit that I have given notice of an adjournment motion which, under the Rules of Procedure, should be disposed of before you call Members to read out the calling attention notice.

Mr. Speaker: I have disposed of that.

Shri Nath Pai: I have not been informed. I have to be duly informed. I have not been informed at all.

Mr. Speaker: Just now he will get that information that it has not been allowed.

Shri Nath Pai: It has been your convention that if you do not allow an adjournment motion....

Mr. Speaker: I had received two adjournment motions in the morning which I had disallowed. I do not know whether one of them was his. I never look into the names of those who sponsor it; only the subject is read out.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): You may cast a casual glance at the names as well.

Mr. Speaker: No consideration is given to the names.

Shri Nath Pai: You read the text and disallowed?

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri Nath Pai: Because of the noise I missed that sentence.

Mr. Speaker: I now find that one adjournment motion was by Shri Kishen Pattnayak and the other by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri. I had received only two adjournment motions; nothing more.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : मैं ने पहले दिया था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तो आप का नाम पहले पढ़े देता हूं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : वह बात नहीं है । क्या मैं कुछ अर्ज कर सकता हूं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं ।

मैं नाथ पाई जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर उन को इत्तला नहीं मिली है तो मिल जाएगी । लेकिन पहले तो वह एडजर्नमेंट मोशन हमारे पास नहीं है ।

12.06 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

INTRUSION OF CHINESE TROOPS ACROSS THAG LA RIDGE

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): I call the attention of the Minister of Defence to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

> The large scale intrusion by Chinese troops across the Thag La Ridge.

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): Mr. Speaker, Sir; since 26th November, 1965 armed Chinese troops entered the Thagla ridge area in strength and took up positions at several points in this area. On the afternoon of 1st December about 250 armed Chinese soldiers moved further south of Namkachu river and about 100 of them crossed over to the south bank and took up positions there.

The Thagla ridge forms the boundary between India and Tibet in this region. The Chinese in coming up to the Thagla ridge area have violated the 20 km. demilitarized zone they claim to have established along the border and in crossing the Thagla ridge they have even violated their own assurance that whatever their claims, they would leave this area vacant.

According to the latest reports received, the Chinese started withdrawing from the Namkachu valley on 2nd December and at present there are no Chinese in the valley.

This Chinese intrusion seems to be a part of the Chinese policy of harassment on our borders. I would like to inform the House that we have already protested to China about this intrusion.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: The hon. Defence Minister has just now stated that this is the first major intrusion into this area since it was considered to be a demilitarized zone since 1962 and it is in violation of the Chinese own public assurances that they would not even set up check-posts in this area. Does the Government, particularly the Prime Minister, think that this deliberate provocation at this particular moment has any motive behind it of creating an atmosphere of tension and cold war just on the eve of the Tashkent talks?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): It may be one of the reasons. Generally, the attitude of China has been to keep up tension in those areas. They want that the present tension should continue between China and India. That also seems to be their policy.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): In view of the fact that our experience in respect of these protest notes has consistently been disappointing, may I know whether the Defence Minister is in a position to tell the country that prompt and adequate counter-action is being taken to thwart the Chinese designs and to repulse them from the areas they have come into and where they had no business to be in?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: We have already announced our policy in this matter. We are actively and vigilantly watching all those areas where these intrusions have taken place. Of course, when an intrusion takes place in an unexpected area and at an unexpected time it is rather difficult to prevent that. But we will have to take action according to our own defence plan on this matter.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : श्रीमन्, अभी कल रुड़की में सार्वजनिक सभा में भाषण देते हुए प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बड़े स्पष्ट और दृढ़ स्वर में यह घोषणा की थी कि चीन और पाकिस्तान दोनों भी यदि हमारी सीमा पर आक्रमण करेंगे तो भारत दोनों से अपनी रक्षा करने में समर्थ है । उधर अभी जब यह प्रसंग चल रहा है कि चीनी सैनिक हमारी सीमा में तीस किलोमीटर आ गए हैं तो हम केवल विरोध पत्र भेज कर संतोष किए हुए हैं। क्या यह हमारी दुर्बलता का परिचायक नहीं है, और प्रधान मंत्री जी के इस वक्तव्य का स्वयं प्रतिवाद नहीं करता ? यदि करता है, तो क्या विरोध पत्र भेज के बजाय शस्त्र पत्र भेजने या शस्त्र हाथ में लेने का निर्णय किया जाएगा ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : पहले तो मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि अखबारों में जिस तरह छपा है वह सही नहीं है । मैंने यह नहीं कहा.....

एक माननीय सदस्य : आपने क्या कहा था ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : मैंने उसको दूसरे रूप में कहा था और यह बात

[श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री]

कही थी कि चीन और पाकिस्तान दोनों ही कुछ हमारे साथ झगड़ा करना चाहते हैं, तो हमारे लिए और कोई चारा नहीं है, कोई उपाय नहीं है सिवाय इसके कि हम भी अपनी पूरी शक्ति से उसका विरोध करें जहां तक शस्त्र वगैरह उठाने की बात है मैं इस सदन से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह इस बात को बिल्कुल सरकार के ऊपर छोड़ दे। हमारी नीति स्पष्ट है। इस बारे में हम क्या कदम उठाते हैं, क्या नहीं उठाते ह हमारी क्या स्ट्रेटेजी ठीक है और क्या ठीक नहीं है, अगर माननीय सदस्य प्रति-दिन इस पर बहस करना चाहेंगे, तो बड़ी कठिनाई हो जायेगी।

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : वाह !

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि चीनी बीस किलोमीटर अन्दर आ गए हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि . . . .

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have not said that. The hon. Member has not understood what I had said.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : माननीय मंत्री ने कहा है कि वे बीस किलोमीटर अन्दर आ गए है।

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : मैंने कहा है कि बीस किलोमीटर का एरिया उन की तरफ़ है

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जितने भी चीनी सैनिक हमारे एरिया में आए है, क्या वे भारी हथियार ले कर आए हैं। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार के जासूसों के द्वारा उन के आने के विषय में सरकार को कोई सूचना दी गई थी; यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने उनके हमारे एरिया में आने से पहले उन को रोकने का इन्तजाम किया था।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: As I have mentioned, it is absolutely difficult to prevent intrusions of this type, because we just cannot go and keep our sentries at every inch on the border; it is absolutely physically impossible. Naturally, we had intelligence, and, therefore, we knew immediately when they tried to intrude into this area.

The hon. Member has misunderstood what I had mentioned in regard to the 20 k.m. area. In this particular region, the 20 k.m. area is on their side.

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : माननीय मंत्री जी ने अभी बताया है कि चाइनीज थागला रिज पर आ गए है और सरकार ने इस के विरूद्ध केवल विरोधपत्र ही भेजा है। क्या माननीय मंत्री जी का यह मतलब है कि जब चाइनीज आ गए, तो केवल विरोधपत्र भेज . . . निवा हमारे पैट्रोल्ज और आर्मी ने कोई प्रतिकार नहीं किया और उन को वैसे ही आने दिया ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The hon. Member is still not trying to understand what I have tried to tell the House about the situation. It was not true that our army troops were there and they pushed them back. We are not there sitting on any posts as such; they sometimes try to take advantage wherever we are not present and try to come in in that way.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया है। क्या चीनी भारी हथियार ले कर जमा हुए हैं ?

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : जब एक मुल्क दूसरे मुल्क की सीमाओं को फ़ौजी टुकड़ियों की सूरत में बार बार पार करता हो और दूसरा मुल्क उस को

बार-बार निकलता हो, तो क्या ऐसी अवस्था में उस का सिर्फ यही प्रयत्न रहता है या कोई दूसरा भी प्रयत्न रहता है ? क्या सरकार इस बार में कुछ विचार कर रही है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have mentioned this matter already. These are attempts to provoke us into something; we should refuse to get ourselves provoked into any sort of thing which they want to lead us into, and we do not want to do that.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैंने प्रश्न पुछा है कि क्या भारी हथियार लेकर जमा हुए हैं, लेकिन इस का उत्तर नही दिया गया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर आर्डर ।

Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibsagar): After hearing the Prime Minister I do not want to put any question.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti (Dhanbad): Taking into account the sinister collusion of Pakistan and China to force India to deviate from her accepted principles and ways of life, may I know whether the Prime Minister will make it abundantly clear to President Ayub Khan in his innate humility and boldnes that we are not going to tolerate this form of continuous intrusions on our frontier?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: It is obvious, and of course, I need not repeat it; I have already made my position quite clear in this matter.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): These frequent aggressive border violations have created an impression that a party government cannot cope with this challenge and a national government composed of all the nationalist parties must be formed to face a challenge of this magnitude. May I know how far this impression is correct?

Mr. Speaker: Shri A. P. Sharma.

Shri P. K. Deo: What about the answer to my question?

Mr. Speaker: He has put the question. That is enough.

श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा (बक्सर): अध्यक्ष महोदय इस तरह की वारदातों को देखते हुए मालूम होता है कि जब चीनी लोगों की तबियत करती है, तो वे इधर आ जाते हैं और जब उन की तबियत करती है, तो वापस भी चले जाते हैं । यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जब वे इस तरह की हरकत करते हैं, तो उन की पिटाई कस कर क्यों नहीं की जाती है, ताकि वे दोबारा ऐसा करने का साहस न करें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सब सवाल इसी बार में आ रहे है

श्री बड़े : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं एक क्लैरिफिकेशन चाहता हूं ।

Mr. Speaker: Shri Bade sit down. There is so much of interference. I cannot allow this.

Shri Bade: He is misleading the House.

Shri A. P. Sharma: My question has not been answered.

Mr. Speaker: Unless I allow it, how can it be answered?

Shri Alvares (Panjim): These intrusions are either in the nature of a provocation or in the nature of a probe, and if they find us unprepared at a particular spot, they go further and occupy that territory. May I know whether the Government of India have taken this possibility into consideration and made adequate preparations at all such possible places?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The hon. Member himself has very rightly said that these intrusions are in the nature of either a provocation or a probe. We will have to treat them as such. As

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

to what they do in further strength and how we should face it is certainly a matter of operational considerations. I have already said that in these matters, we will have to leave it to Government; as the Prime Minister has just now said by way of an appeal, Government should be left free to think about it.

Shri Alvares: I had said that if they find us unprepared at such points, they may be tempted to occupy that area permanently. Therefore, I asked whether we are adequately prepared to meet them at all such points.

Mr. Speaker: Whatever answer he could, he has given.

श्री किशन पटनायक : इस इलाके में हमारी सेना की पैट्रोलिंग इस वक्त किन पायंट्स तक जारी है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I refuse to give information on this point. It is not in the public interest to disclose as to at what point we go and at what point we do not.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Are Government aware that this is an ominous, portentous development, reminiscent of the massive invasion of 1962? If so, which among the friendly countries, the Soviet Union, the United States, the U.K., the Commonwealth countries, Japan and others have promised quick and substantial assistance in the event of a similar massive invasion again?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: What happened in 1962 is known to us, because at that time we did approach many friendly countries and they responded very favourably. Now as to how things develop in 1965 is certainly a matter for all of us to take into account.

As regards the pattern of the intrusions etc., all the leading countries have been kept informed.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No assurance at least from any friendly countries? Can the Prime Minister enlighten the House? Has there been no assurance from any country? We had received aid from friendly countries in 1962. Has there been any assurance or statement from any of them?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order now. He cannot disclose that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: In the public interest! Oh, it is governmental interest.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सितम्बर के बाद दर्जनों दफा लद्दाख, सिक्किम, नीफा, उर्वशीयम के इलाके में चीनियों के द्वारा अतिक्रमण किये गए हैं मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार ने इन सारे कारनामों से हमारे यहां के सोवियत रूस और अमरीका के राजदूत को अवगत कराया है और अमरीका की प्रतिनिधि सभा के जो सदस्य आये हैं और जो सिनेट के सदस्य आने वाले हैं, क्या उन को भी अवगत कराने का विचार किया है ? साथ ही हम चीन के खिलाफ जो कार्यवाही करेंगे उस में उन से मदद की अपेक्षा है, यह उन्हें कहा गया है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: As I said, about the pattern of intrusions, all the necessary facts have been conveyed to all the important embassies in this country.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने दो के बारे में ही पूछा है । मैंने केवल रूस और अमरीका के राजदूतों के बारे में जानना चाहा है ।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: When I said 'all the important countries', it included the Soviet Union and the United States.

The hon. Member wants to know as to what steps we propose to take about

this matter. It is not a question only for Government to make an assessment; it is a question for all of us, to make an assessment of this. When these military intrusions, in collusion with Pakistan, are being organised this way and consistently, we will have to find out what exactly is the political intention behind it. Certainly it seems that they are trying to put some sort of pressure on us, so that we keep our entire army pinned down on the northern border. That is the military implication of it. Naturally, it is also expected to pressurise Pakistan to see that they keep their hostilities against India alive. That seems to be the major political intention behind it. About the military developments, as they take shape, as events take place, certainly we will have to take note of them and act accordingly.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या रूस और अमरीका से मदद मांगी है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I am answering the first part of it. There is no question of asking for help from anybody without knowing how the particular events shape. Naturally, the Soviet Union and others are helping us generally, not against any particular country. Whatever they agreed to give us before, they have already given.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय (सलेमपुर) प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री जी का ध्यान में अप्रैल 1963 की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं जब कि कोलम्बो पावर्ज के माध्यम से चीन ने यह आश्वासन दिया था कि थागला रिज पर वह आक्रमण नहीं करेगा क्योंकि यह एक विवादग्रस्त इलाका है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या कोलम्बो पावर्ज को भी इसके बारे में कुछ सूचना दी गई है, यदि हां, तो उनको क्या प्रतिक्रिया इस सम्बन्ध में है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: About this demilitarised zone and the line of control, it was not Colombo Powers, it was their own announcement when they announced unilateral cease-fire, but now they themselves have violated their own assurance. That is the fact I have made mention of.

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): Is there any truth in the report that along with these and other military intrusions, a number of persons in civilian disguise have infiltrated into both Bhutan and India, and if so, what steps have Government taken to see that these persons are pushed back along with the military?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: There is no basis for this information.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): May I know if the Government has ascertained that these infiltrations and incursions into our territory by the Chinese are being done in order that they might start a guerilla warfare in that part of the country, and if so, is our country prepared to face a guerilla warfare at the hands of the Chinese in those distant parts of our territory?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I do not accept this possibility because guerilla warfare as it is understood is based on people of the area concerned, and if I accept this presumption of the hon. Member, that means they will certainly take the help of the local people in NEFA. I can assure the hon. Member that the people of NEFA are with the Indian administration, and therefore there is no possibility of any guerilla warfare of that type. At least the political implications of that type I cannot accept. Certainly they will try to infiltrate in the sense of sending in people in areas where we are not in large strength. Possibly they might try to do that, and that also is a matter which we will have to take into account from the military point of view and try to take action where we think it is necessary and possible to meet that. We do not want to commit the mistakes of 1962.

श्री बड़े : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इस तरह से बार-बार न खड़े हो जाया करें।

श्री बड़े : दूसरी बार उठा हूं । आपने मेरी तरफ देखा था और मुझे बैठने को कहा था, और मैं बैठ गया था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जायें :

श्री बड़े : मेरी एक प्रार्थना सुन लें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आपको बार-बार कहा है । आप जब सवाल पूछते हैं और जवाब आ जाता है तो आप सैटिसफाई नहीं होते हैं । आप दूसरी दफा फिर उठते हैं और इंटरफीयर करते हैं । मेरे कहने के बावजूद आप बैठते नहीं हैं । अगर यह आदत पड़ गई तो बाद में मुश्किल होगी ।

श्री बड़े : आपने मुझे बैठने को कहा था और मैं बैठ गया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइये ।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): But you will agree that the last sentence which the Defence Minister uttered, about the mistakes of 1962, is a very important matter, and we would like to know who committed those mistakes?

Mr. Speaker: No, that is not relevant now.

12.25 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Report and Audited Accounts of India Rare Earths Limited, Bombay

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Annual Report of the India Rare Earths Limited, Bombay, for the year 1964-65 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5300/65].

Comments of Government on pending items of recommendations of Railway Accidents Committee

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): Sir, on behalf of Shri S. K. Patil I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Comments of the Government on the pending items of the recommendations of the Railway Accidents Committee, 1962 (Parts I and II). [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5301/65].

Conclusions of Twenty-third Session of the Indian Labour Conference etc.

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:

(1) Main Conclusions of the Twenty-third Session of the Indian Labour Conference held at New Delhi on the 30th and 31st October, 1965. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5302/65].

(2) Report of the Indian Government Delegation to the Forty-ninth Session of the International Labour Conference held at Geneva in June, 1965. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5303/65].

12.26½ hrs.

FINANCIAL COMMITTEES—A REVIEW

Secretary: Sir, I lay on the Table a copy of "Financial Committees (1964-65)—A Review."

12.26½ hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:

'In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 1st December, 1965, agreed without any amendment to the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes (Amendment) Bill, 1965, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 16th September, 1965.'

12.27 hrs.

STATEMENT UNDER DIRECTION 115 *RE.* SPECIAL AUDIT REPORT ON ORISSA GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Sir, in reply to a leading Supplementary of Shri R. C. Mallick to a Starred Question No. 2, dated the 3rd November, 1965, "May I know whether it is a fact that no allegation has been proved in the audit report and therefore, Shri R. N. Singh Deo, the Chairman, Public Accounts Committee, Orissa, and now the Leader of the Opposition, wants to postpone the thing and the matter has been deliberately delayed whereas the Chief Minister of Orissa has asked him to discuss the matter in the Public Accounts Committee as soon as possible", the Home Minister, Shri G. L. Nanda stated "Yes, it is a correct factual statement".

All the charges have not yet been enquired into by any agency. Whatever financial transactions the Audit have examined, they have made adverse and serious remarks.

The P.A.C. Chairman, Shri R. N. Singh Deo's press statement of 4th November clearly states that by that time he was not aware of any such request by the Chief Minister, Orissa, to expedite matters. On the other hand, in spite o f repeated requests being made by the P.A.C. to make the Audit Report available earlier, the Government made delay in placing their report in the Assembly even though they received it in May, 1965. The P.A.C. Chairman further says that it would be unfair to expect to hustle the Committee to act in a hasty manner. Sir, I must say that the Home Minister should not put the blame on the P.A.C. Chairman, Orissa, who is not present here to defend himself, specially when the Audit Report only deals with a part of the very serious charges made in the memorandum to the President against the former Orissa Ministers.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): Shri P. K. Deo has made a statement in the House now in connection with the reply I gave on the floor of the House to Shri R. C. Mallick's Supplementary to Starred Question No. 2 on the 3rd November, 1965.

The Supplementary Question was a rather lengthy one. It was the latter part of the Question that I had in mind when I said that 'it was a correct factual statement'. This part referred to the Leader of the Opposition wanting to postpone consideration of the Special Audit Report and the Chief Minister asking him to expedite its consideration.

In accepting the position as factually correct, I was relying on the letter dated the 27th October, 1965, by the Chief Minister to the Chairman, Public Accounts Committee, Orissa. In this letter he wrote:

"In view of the great anxiety shown by you at that time, I

[Shri Nanda]

am rather surprised that while the report was placed in the Assembly over a month back and when the Public Accounts Committee is seized of the Report, you now wish to delay its consideration by six months."

He had also further suggested—

"If you find that the Public Accounts Committee cannot legitimately do justice to the consideration of the entire 1965 Audit Report within a short period, I am sure, the Special Audit Report contained in Chapter IV of the 1965 Report could be conveniently considered by the Public Accounts Committee within two or three weeks. In this case, the report could be placed in the next session of the Assembly scheduled to meet on the 29th of next month."

In the concluding paragraph he wrote,—

"Since this report was called for at your instance, it is only right and proper that the present Public Accounts Committee under your Chairmanship should consider it, and not leave it over till March next year to a new Committee. I trust that you would reconsider your decision. Inordinate delay would be against public interest."

A copy of this letter forms an annexure to this statement. The receipt of this letter has subsequently been acknowledged by Shri R. N. Singh Deo after his Press Conference on the 4th November, 1965. In his reply to the Chief Minister he has stated that he had received the letter on the 7th November as he was on tour.

It is unfortunate that the hon. Member thinks that I am trying to place the blame on the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee. It has never been my intention to cast any aspersion on him.

ANNEXURE

SADASIVA TRIPATHI,
Chief Minister,
Orissa State.

BHUBANESWAR
The 27th October, 1965.

My dear Sri Singh Deo,

I understand that the consideration of the Special Audit Report is going to be postponed till March next year when a new Public Accounts Committee will be appointed. I consider this as most unfortunate.

In this connection I would like to draw your attention to your letter dated the 24th July, 1965, where you accused me and the Government for deliberately delaying summoning of the Assembly to avoid placing the Special Audit Report before the Assembly. In view of the great anxiety shown by you at that time, I am rather surprised that while the report was placed in the Assembly over a month back and when the Public Accounts Committee is seized of the Report, you now wish to delay its consideration by six months. After all, it was Sri Biju Patnaik, who as Chief Minister, ordered the Special Audit only at your instance. In the last session of the Assembly you also congratulated him for his democratic action. A great deal of public commotion was created and many wild charges have been levelled against Sri Patnaik and my predecessor. Consequently, it is high time that there must be some finality of facts. What the State Government, the Assembly and the public wish to know is, whether Government have shown any undue favours to the firms concerned and if so what exactly is the loss to the Exchequer by Government's undue patronage.

If you find that the Public Accounts Committee cannot legitimately do justice to the consideration of the entire 1965 Audit Report within a short period, I am sure, the Special Audit Report contained in Chapter IV of the 1965 Report could be conveniently considered by the Public Accounts Committee within two or three weeks. In this case, the report could be placed in the next session of the Assembly scheduled to meet on the 29th of next month.

Since this report was called for at your instance, it is only right and proper that the present Public Accounts Committee under your Chairmanship should consider it, and not leave it over till March next year to a new Committee. I trust that you would reconsider your decision. Inordinate delay would be against public interest.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) S. TRIPATHI.

SHRI R. N. SINGH DEO, MLA,
Leader of the Opposition and Chairman, Public Accounts Committee, Orissa, Bhubaneswar.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Sir, it would have been fair on his part to have reproduced his reply to the Chief Minister.

Mr. Speaker: That reply has been attached to that statement.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: No, Sir. He has only referred to the letter of the Chief Minister to the Leader of the Opposition. The letter of the leader of the Opposition to the Chief Minister—he has sent a reply also—should be placed on the Table of the House in all fairness.

Mr. Speaker: Has he got that? (*Interruption*). Order, order.

12.31 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

FORTY-SECOND REPORT

Shri Rane (Buldana): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Forty-second Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 3rd December, 1965."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Forty-second Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 3rd December, 1965."

The motion was adopted.

12.32 hrs.

DISPLACED PERSONS (COMPENSATION AND REHABILITATION) AMENDMENT BILL*

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954."

The motion was adopted

Shri Tyagi: I introduce the Bill.

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*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 6-12-65.

12.32½ hrs.

DELHI HIGH COURT BILL*

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of a High Court for the Union territory of Delhi, for the extension of the jurisdiction of that High Court to the Union territory of Himachal Pradesh and for matters connected therewith.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduced a Bill to provide for the constitution of a High Court for the Union territory of Delhi, for the extension of the jurisdiction of that High Court to the Union territory of Himachal Pradesh and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Hathi: I introduce† the Bill.

12.33 hrs.

RE ORDINANCE BY GOVERNOR OF U.P.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Sir, before you take up the next item, I request you humbly, yet earnestly to enlighten the House as to why the question of the shameful misuse of the Ordinance-making power by the Governor of U.P. just to save two or three persons cannot be raised in this House. This is an emergency.....

Mr. Speaker: It cannot be raised in this way.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This is an emergency, and....

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Kamath would excuse me if I do not answer it here.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Governors are appointed by the President and in this emergency the Union Government has got the power to advise the Governor.

Mr. Speaker: He can come and discuss it with me or he can write to me.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This is not a private matter between you and me, Sir. It is a national matter. I humbly request you to enlighten the House, in the national interest, in the public interest. It is a matter of constitutional importance. It is not a matter between you and me.

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अखबार में यह निकला था कि प्रधान मंत्री जी श्री टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी के ऊपर एक वक्तव्य देने वाले हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या शुक्रवार तक वह वक्तव्य आ जायेगा। मैं आप से यह जानकारी चाहता हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह मैं इस वक्त कैसे पूछ सकता हूं। इस तरह के जो बयान होते हैं वह शुक्रवार को होते हैं, और उसी वक्त हम इस को पूछ सकते हैं।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Have you finally ruled that it is a matter between you and me, and not a matter of national importance? (*Interruption*). Your silence is rather disturbing.

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*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 6-12-65.

†Introduced with the recommenda tion o fthe President.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The House will take up the next item of business.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Sir, would you give me a hearing for a moment? Shri Kamath has asked for your guidance and I heard you to say that he is welcome or any Member of the House is welcome to go and discuss with you as to how these matters can be brought up. The use of the ordinance-making power, at this particular time, an attack on the principle of the autonomy of universities—the Minister is talking about it—is something very serious. Would you, therefore, tell us, and assist us in the matter of bringing this up in the House by whichever mechanism you think fit. We are ready to go and meet you in your Chamber.

Mr. Speaker: I objected to the matter being raised in this manner. If I just allow this, then how can I bar out others? The leaders of responsibles groups should realise that difficulty of mine. It should not be raised in this manner.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Why should you take us to task? It is being done by almost everybody, every day. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप हम को डांट देते हैं लेकिन दूसरों को हमेशा समय दे दिया जाता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लोग इस को आपस में ही समझ लें ।

12.35 hrs.

MOTIONS *RE.* FOOD SITUATION AND SITUATION ARISING OUT OF DROUGHT CONDITIONS—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the motion on the food situation and the drought situation. More than eight hours and 50 minutes have been taken up; eight hours and 50 minutes in the regular way, and one hour and 30 minutes more by the House sitting for extra time. I am not including the one hour and 30 minutes in the 15 hours. Therefore, six hours and 10 minutes remain. Shri K. L. More.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): Will the Minister reply tomorrow?

Mr. Speaker: Will the hon. Minister be replying tomorrow?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): It looks like that, Sir.

12.36 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Shri K. L. More (Hatakanangle): Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to make a few observations on the food situation of our country. It is rather unfortunate that we are obliged to discuss to this food situation under the dismal shadow of drought and famine which forebodes starvation, ruin and stalking death not only for the human beings, but the cattle all over the country. As we are aware, recently we had to face the dangerous war on the battle front. Now we have to face a more dreadful war on the food front. We hope and trust that our whole country, especially our patriotic farmers, will rise to the occasion and meet the challenge, as was met by our jawans on the battle-field so gloriously.

It is most relieving and encouraging that the hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture, Shri Subramaniam,

[Shri K. L. More]

has in this critical situation given a bold and realistic lead by presenting a stark picture of the food situation and by outlining various measures to avert the crisis.

I will deal with this problem with reference to production and distribution. I will take up distribution first. Distribution has two aspects, namely storage of foodgrains—making available the foodgrain stock—and secondly their proper distribution through some system like rationing. The extent of success on both sides depends upon how we lay down a sound national policy. Without an effective procurement system, both for meeting current consumption demands as well as for building up an adequate storage of buffer stocks against future lean years and other similar emergencies, it is physically impossible to maintain any kind of control over either distribution or prices of foodgrains. Only a uniform policy of procurement and levy throughout the country would bring more stocks to the government. Maintenance of State zones and liberty to follow any method of procurement is harmful to the national interest. In this connection, I want to quote what Mr. K. M. Munshi, ex-Union Food Minister, said in February, 1952. He said:

> "A part of our difficulty is created by inter-State bans....If the inter-State bans are removed, all marketable surpluses would be available for those areas where the black market or free market prices are double or treble the controlled prices. The deficit States, therefore, are justified in complaining that there is no equality of sacrifice."

The hardships attendant upon food storage can be greatly mitigated if both surplus and deficit States cooperate with each other keeping in view the national interest and the principle of equality of sacrifice. But it is more advisable to invoke the power of Parliament under article 249 to legislate upon State subjects pertaining to agriculture in the national interest.

The enduring solution of this problem is wholesale nationalisation of food trade. This will secure, through effective machinery, a dominant position over supplies and will assure a stability and reasonableness in price level. This is with regard to internal procurement.

Now, Sir, I will proceed to procurement from outside. The need for augmenting internal procurement of foodgrains through imports from outside countries is unavoidable and should be welcomed. Whatever one may say about the effect of large scale food imports on the country's production, in the context of the present situation, it is unquestionable. PL. 480 should be welcomed and Government also should negotiate to procure foodgrains from outside countries.

I now come to another aspect, and that is regarding distribution. In this respect, the hon. Minister has now decided to introduce statutory rationing, but that decision about statutory rationing is only in respect of big cities. This will cover only 10 per cent of the national population. Therefore, the rest of the population will be left to obtain their requirements from the open market. This will entail great hardships. Therefore, I appeal to the hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture to introduce statutory rationing throughout all parts of the country.

Now I come to the production aspect of the food situation. Inspite of our slogans in the past and even in the present, we have not tackled our food production on a war basis, nor have we devoted a single plan exclusively for agriculture. Our Plan should be agriculture-oriented. Only recently our Minister of Food and Agriculture has come forward to lay down a sound policy and he has now sponsored reorientation of programme of agricul-

tural production. Here also I would like to expect that top priority should be given to irrigation. From the recent failure of monsoons we must take the lesson that only irrigation projects will save us from such situations.

I now turn to one problem in my State of Maharashtra. Maharashtra has got less facilities of irrigation. Only 6.5 per cent of the cultivable land is under irrigation. Moreover, area to the extent of 30 per cent of the total area is under constant scarcity conditions. I would, therefore, appeal to the hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture and the hon. Minister for Irrigation and Power to take up irrigation projects in Maharashtra.

I want to say a word about drought and famine conditions in Maharashtra, because the food deficit there has increased from 2.2 million tons to 6 million tons. So the Central Government should rush immediately to the help of the State Government and give more foodgrains to Maharashtra. The Government of Maharashtra is doing its level best to avert a calamity, but without aid from the Centre it is not likely to succeed.

Lastly, I will place only three or four suggestions before the hon. Minister and this House.

The Centre should give sufficient food quota to Maharashtra. Every financial help to the agriculturists should also be extended, specially, seeds, fertilizers and other problems must be solved. Similarly, there should be fodder banks for the cattle and employment security and foodgrain security must be given to the famine-stricken areas of Maharashtra.

With these words I end my speech.

Shri Balakrishnan (Koilpatti): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I pray that the coming new year must be generous and prosperous for the country because the year 1965, which is going to end its own life soon, was a very bad year for our country. It had brought two enemies—one Pakistan and another drought. We are not afraid of Pakistan, but we are worried about the drought conditions.

The failure of the monsoon made our people unhappy. In many places, even in my village, even though now there is rain, unfortunately, there was no rain earlier and the crops died. In my village there are 18 tanks but even in one single tank there is no water. There is no water even in wells. Very bad news is coming from Mysore and other parts that people are loitering for drinking water.

Before we think of long-term policy, I must request the Government to think of emergency measures for the relief of the people by giving them work. Labourers are now becoming idle because there is no work in the agricultural fields and they must be given work by way of silt-clearing, digging wells, deepening of wells, construction of new tanks and small channels. Free feeding should also be arranged to help the poor people. I do not think, it is now necessary, but even if it is necessary in the most affected areas, I request the Minister to see that free boarding also is arranged.

I am sorry to say that nothing has been done to open fair price shops in villages. I do not want fair price shops to be opened during the season but in the off-season people, who are producers and who are supplying foodgrains to the Government, are left uncared. So, I request the Government to see that fair price shops are opened in the villages. The other day I met the Assistant Collector of Madurai to open fair price shops in villages and he told me, "It is very difficult because in every Taluka there are hundreds and hundreds of villages; so opening of fair price shops in every village is very difficult". Anyway, I request the Minister to see that fair price shops in the off-season period at least are opened.

Regarding the short-term policy, minor and medium schemes also

[Shri Balakrishnan]

should be included. Taking advantage of this I request the Minister to see that three medium schemes are expedited in my taluk. In every speech of mine I am talking about the Palar-Porundalar, Khuthirayar and Vardamma River Schemes. These are very medium schemes and only a small amount will be required. So, I request the Minister to ask the State Government to expedite these schemes.

Regarding long-term policy, we cannot depend on imports always; so, we have to make our country self-sufficient. We have already brought most of the suitable land under cultivation; so, only through intensive cultivation can we make our country self-sufficient. Intensive cultivation, education and research are important. If America has become a surplus country it is because of advanced science and research. Apart from America, there are so many Asian countries, like the Philippines, Japan, Vietnam, Indo-China and so many others, which are producing more and more food through research and education. It is not impossible for us to make our country self-sufficient through the method of intensive cultivation and through the application of research. I am glad that our Food Minister is fully aware of this and in every speech he has emphasized the necessity of research. Here, I want to emphasize one important point, that is, that before any new change takes place, there should be a change of outlook and a change of social attitude amongst the farmers. Our Prime Minister has given a very pertinent slogan: Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan. If at all the Prime Minister has given this slogan, it is not to be shouted on the political platform. But he wished that this slogan is penetrated in all the houses of the farmers. Unless the farmers are convinced that it is their bounden duty to grow more food for the benefit of the country, it is very difficult to improve the production of foodgrains. I must say that the existing agency is not fully successful—of course they are trying—in approaching to touch the heart of the farmer. There should be a proper agency which should mingle with the peasantry. We can give a lecture to them but unless we mingle with them, it is very difficult to get the results. A farmer may not understand what he sees and what he hears but he can understand what he does. So, unless there is a proper mingling with the peasants, it is very difficult to change their outlook and to improve production.

Then, there is another difficulty and that is for each and every help, the farmers have to approach different Departments. So, there should be a proper co-ordination amongst various Departments which are working under the Department of Agriculture. For example, for loan, the farmer has to go to the *tahsildar;* for fertiliser, he has to go to another Department and so on. There is a lot of delay. No timely help is being given to the farmer. There should be a proper co-ordination amongst the various Departments which are working under the Department of Agriculture in various States.

Regarding consolidation of land holdings and other things which I have mentioned in my substitute motion, I would like to tell the Government that either the Government must make the law and do it immediately or let the Government say that it is not necessary to have any land ceiling or anything of the sort. The matters like the tenants' rights, the consolidation of holdings, etc. are very important in order to enthuse the farmers to produce more.

Lastly, regarding absentee landlords, there are many industrialists who are possessing very large holdings and they are being cultivated through other tenants. How can you expect more production there? I am told, in U.K. no absentee landlord is allowed to have his land. The Gov-

ernment takes over the land on a long lease for 50 years or 100 years and hands it over to the tenants for cultivation and for increasing production.

With these few suggestions of mine, I conclude.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in discussing food and agriculture year after year and session after session, the Parliament is customarily confronted with the dreary prospect of reaping a harvest of excuses and alibis. Ineffectiveness, inefficiency, inertia and lack of vision and dynamism appear to be the seeds of this highly questionable crop of excuses and alibis. May I very respectfully say to the hon. Food Minister that in future he would have to serve to the nation a better quality and a greater quantity of food and that neither the culinary skill nor an appetising menu would be considered to be adequate substitutes for actual and wholesome food.

I would emphatically assert that nothing short of a revolution in our thinking on agricultural matters is likely to bring us nearer the goals that we enjoin upon ourselves. As Pope said in his essay on 'Man':

> "If in vain our toil, we ought to blame the culture and not the soil."

I am sure the hon. Minister would agree that, if in spite of the efforts that we are making, if in spite of girding our loins, if in spite of the fact that the Government has thrown the gauntlet to face this gigantic problem, the results are not produced, the blame would lie squarely at his doors.

I am glad that the hon. Food Minister has made a bold promise to the country, the promise that the hitherto elusive goal of self-sufficiency would be achieved by the end of the Fourth Five-Year Plan. I hope that this promise has been made with a full sense of responsibility and that it is intended, at any cost, to be fulfilled. I would like, in this context, that the Food Minister tells us his strategy to achieve this goal, he tells us in detail what phases he proposes for the growth of Indian agriculture and for breaking through the circle of stagnation in which it finds itself. I would also like that the Food Minister outlines before us, at least in brief, the outcome of his conversation and talks with Mr. Freeman, when he was recently in Rome.

More often than not, the Food and agricultural policies of our country have been dedicated to paper programming. They have talked either in Olympian terms or in quixotic terms; they have been shrouded in a sort of esoteric mystery. These policies have been cluttered to a commonplace creche. That is why the Minister's statements and promises have often appeared to be apodictic and have proved to be apocryphal. These statements have often been made in the past with utmost glibness and confounding in consistency.

I only hope that Mr. Subramaniam means business this time. If he does, I am afraid the impact of his thinking and his intentions has yet to be felt in the working of his Ministry as well as in the working of the Food and Agriculture portfolios in the States. To illustrate this, I would crave your indulgence to bring to the attention of this august House three revealing instances of the most culpable neglect during the last three months and I would like the hon. Minister to say if, in fairness, he could claim any benefit of doubt in spite of this highly incriminating evidence.

The first matter to which I wish to invite the attention of the House arises from a news item appearing in *The Hindustan Times* of 3rd September, 1965. It emanates from Ferozepur. It says:

> "Nearly 15,000 tonnes of broken rice worth Rs. 84 lakhs are dete-

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi]

riorating in Punjab as the Government is not taking any steps to lift these stocks for the last eight months, which is resulting in heavy national losses."

The second report is from *The Hindusthan Standard* of Calcutta dated the 24th October, 1965. It says:

"Nearly 1,000 tonnes of wheat are rotting in two sheds of the Calcutta Port Commissioners. The Port authorities brought the matter to the notice of the Regional Food Directorate of the Indian Government many times but to no effect. The two sheds, numbered 6 and 7, are in Strand Road. The bags in the sheds are lying there since 1963. The condition of Shed No. 7 is also no better. It is further alleged that a large quantity of wheat is also wasted through unloading operations."

The third instance, to which I wish to make a reference, also finds place in *The Hindusthan Standard* of calcutta of 5th November, 1965, under the caption "*Vanishing Rice*". It says:

"From the Government godowns in Calcutta, rice worth about Rs. 10,000 disappears every day, thanks to the porters, sweepers and some other men connected with the godowns."

"The estimate is not ours" says the Staff Reporter, "A report in this connection was placed to the high officials of the Food Directorate and some recommendations were also made. What actions, if any, were taken are not yet known."

It concludes by saying:

"The most daring theft is carried out by the blackmarketeers who bring lorries.....According to one calculation they remove over 100 quintals of rice a day."

13 hrs.

These are instances which are sickening to say the least. These are instances for which there can be no excuse whatever. I would like the hon. Minister to tell us whether he does not consider these two samples of the sluggish and ineffective way in which the food and agriculture portfolios have been functioning not only at the Centre but very much more so at the States. I would also like him to tell us as to whether he realises the full magnitude of the destruction of foodgrains by rodents, pests and wasteful consumption in the country and, if so, what is the extent of such waste and what he is doing to prevent or eliminate such wastage.

The hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture is in the habit of making often refreshingly perspective and outspoken statements. One such statement he made recently, on the 6th of November which appeared in the press under the caption "Union Ministries Empires in themselves". For once, it appears he saw the light. Here is what he had to say:

"Food Minister Mr. Subramaniam said here today that unless the rigid boundaries between the Union Ministries that were sovereign empires in themselves were pulled out and team spirit created in the administration there would be no solution for this country."

I do not want to read the whole statement which is as damning as it can be as a serious indictment of the way in which the Government can function. I am whole-heartedly in accord with this statement. What I would like to know is what kind of co-ordinating machinery he has in mind now, what kind of remedial measures he has in mind now, what kind of overall administrative machinery of which he spoke in this statement he has in mind now. He must give us in this debate a blueprint of his idea, both in the field of techno-

logical growth, in the field of agriculture, as indeed in the field of administrative streamlining of the food and agriculture portfolio.

I should like very much to know whether the Agricultural Production Board which had been constituted specifically, it seems at the instance of the hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture, is being reconstituted. This was thought to be the highest co-ordinating body in the country for drawing up agricultural development programmes and for implementing and over-seeing the implementation of the emergency food plan for the nation. The other day it was reported that the Minister is of the view that this should be reconstituted, that some more Ministers should be added to it. But all that came out later on was that he hopes to have the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance added to the Agricultural Production Board. If this is his idea of the Agricultural Production Board performing its functions adequately, I am afraid it will just not be. I would like to know whether the Government has given any thought to the possibility of reconstituting the Agricultural Production Board under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister himself and, as a logical corollary to this, of requiring States to entrust the food and agriculture portfolio invariably to their respective Chief Ministers.

The hon. Minister is fond of repeating that the State Governments are themselves sufficiently responsible and it is not for the Centre to direct them and to chide them. I would like to know whether the Minister is in a position today to say that satisfactory working arrangements exist in respect of rationing, procurement and of development of agriculture in the country, particularly in respect of collaboration and co-ordination with the State Governments.

The hon. Minister must give us a clear statement in respect of rationing, which has already created a lot of confusion. I would not accuse the hon. Minister of creating panic by giving a realistic assessment of the situation which this country is confronted with but I would certainly like him to give us a break through as to what the definite thinking of the Government is in respect of rationing and whether they have taken all adequate steps to see that all the State Governments fall in line with the thinking of the Central Government in this matter.

I would also like to make a brief reference here to the PL 480 programme. While dependence on foreign food is not a very salutary situation to find oneself in, I agree with the hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture that merely by shouting slogans or by asking for cessation of PL 480 supplies we cannot solve the food problem of this country. It has to be borne in mind, however, that the diminishing surplus of the United States of America will be largely responsible in the near future for a phased stoppage or a phased staggering or reduction in PL 480 supplies to this country. It has also to be reckoned with that the United States finds itself in a non-too-happy position in respect of its own balance-of-payments situation. If these two facts are reckoned with, are taken into account, I am sure the Government would import an even greater sense of urgency to the plan of self-sufficiency.

Here I should like briefly also to make a reference to the vast magnitude of the spectre of famine which hangs over a number of States throughout the country. I myself come from a State which has been chronically famine-stricken. But the spectre of famine in Rajasthan is something fearful to contemplate today. I have it on the authority of the State Government that something like 55 lakhs of people would be affected by the impending famine in Rajasthan. Unofficial estimates put it as considerably much more. Therefore, it would be pointless and it would be

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi]

doing a disservice to the cause of ameliorating the situation of suffering humanity if we were to say that the States are trying to exaggerate the situation in order merely to get larger allocations. I hope that the hon. Minister would give us what his famine plan is in respect of the coming year in respect of the clear and imminent situation of famine with which a number of States in the country are confronted. I would also like him to consider the possibility of revising the Famine Code which has been in force since time immemorial and which on expert examination has been found to be extremely inadequate and improper for the various exigencies of famine with which the country is confronted.

Lack of co-ordination is something of which we are often talking about. It seems that it is one of the favourite subjects not only in political discussions but also in the studies of the working of the administration. I would cite only one such instance. It was illustrated, I think in a very large measure, in the way in which the Government handled the whole question of constituting a Desert Development Authority. I am deeply grateful, and the people of the desert areas would be deeply grateful to my hon. friend, Dr. K. L. Rao, who initiated a high-level consideration of this scheme at my instance. And as one who could take a major part of the pride for having initiated this scheme, I have been pained to find that it has been delayed for nearly two and a half years now. This is a scheme which is concededly one of the finest ideas that could be implemented for breaking through stagnation, for finding land for our larger population, for increasing production and for changing the very face of the economy and the lives of the people of desert areas. But there has been very considerable delay, I am happy to find that the Government has now given the indication of its mind that it is to start functioning by next year. But I am constrained to remark that the reduction from Rs. 10 crores outlay to Rs. 5 crores is not a welcome move and does not spell, does not augur too well for the idea. I would like in this connection to fortify my submissions by a brief reference to what our Estimates Committee has to say in this respect. The Estimates Committee, while considering the Arid Zone Research Institute at Jodhpur and its work which is of an excellent quality and of a far-reaching character, has made this recommendation in very forceful terms. The Committee has said:

> "The Committee hope that the Desert Development Board would be set up at an early date with representatives of the Central and State Governments to draw up a co-ordinated programme for the development of the desert area. The Government should ensure that the results of research carried out in the Central Arid Zone Research Institute and elsewhere are applied with advantage in the field. The Committee also hope that adequate resources for development of the desert area would be made available.".

If I may cite briefly some of the figures in respect of the arid tract in this country and what it could do for solving the problem of food and for breaking through the problem of stagnation in our agriculture, I would say that the arid tract in the country covers an area of about 4,77,645 sq. k.m. This is a huge land mass, and the only way to put it to productive use would be to set up this desert development authority with ample resources, with a kind of outonomy, if necessary, with a lot of drive and dynamism, and unless this is done I think that our hopes for a new kind of life at least in the arid tracts of this country would be mere hopes and dreams which would just not come ture.

I would like in this connection to make a brief reference to the need and the possibility of extensive Israeli

collaboration. It seems that the Israelis had offered to the Government of India for extending their assistance in the matter of desert development. I am not concerned at this time with the politics which happens to characterise our relations with Israel.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Wrong politics.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: But it is well known, and I am sure the hon. Minister who is so deeply interested in the modern technology and its application to the problems of agriculture and food would concede this that Israel is the one country which is in the forefront of those who have been able to solve the problem of desert development in a magnificent way, in an outstanding way and in a way which would be worth emulating for us. I know it that a Minister of the Government of Rajasthan had actually gone to Israel and he had submitted plans to the Government of India for fruitful collaboration. But this did not come to be. I am sorry to say that politics which should have had no relevance to the problem of development was allowed to overide the claims of development of this country, when we rejected or evaded the issue of collaborating with Israelis and borrowing their know-how in a really big way. We could have done it not only on a governmental basis, but it could have been done on the basis of voluntary organisations adopting the techniques and borrowing their know-how in respect of desert development.

I would also like to mention briefly here the suggestion of Prof. Martin Jones of Oxford in this connection. He has said that in those areas of India which suffer from chronic scarcity of water and low rainfall, one effective way of solving the problem would be to introduce a scheme of a pipeline which would carry water from one place to another. It may sound somewhat revolutionary. But this has been considered by the leading hydrologists of the world to be the only effective way and the most economical way of bringing the water from areas where there is waterlogging, from areas where water creates problems for the hon. Minister of Irrigation and Power, where excess water creates problems of famine and all kinds of difficulties and dislocation. It would be only right for the Government to consider the possibility of adopting this scheme of laying pipelines carrying water from areas where water is ample and where water is in excess, to areas where water is scarce. This will particularly solve the problem of water evaporation which happens to characterise all our canals schemes; since particularly the water is so precious we cannot allow it or afford to allow it to evaporate. I would like the hon. Minister to tell us whether this idea has been considered in any great detail or whether even now he is prepared to consider this idea, its economics and its feasibility in somewhat greater detail than has been done so far.

On one earlier occasion when the present hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture was not in charge of this portfolio I had put this question, and I found that the then hon. Minister in charge had shown complete ignorance of any such idea being known, but I am sure the hon. Minister in charge now would have something to say in this respect.

I would also like to emphasise the need for organising and streamlining fodder banks in areas of chronic scarcity and famine. I come from an area where as I have mentioned there is famine chronically. Three years in five years are years of famine or scarcity. There, fodder has beeen very scarce and the cattle population is in great jeopardy. This is all the wealth of the common people in those areas. I hope the hon. Minister would be able to ensure that the scheme for establishing fodder banks in not too distant places is streamlined and implemented in a full and ample measure with generous support from the Centre.

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi]

We have a great deal to do in respect of land improvement. We have even more to do in respect of applying the fruits of research in the field of agriculture. We have a great deal to accomplish in respect of utilising idle rural man-power which I think is one of the greatest problems that we are confronted with. But the basic thing is that we need that dynamism, that vision, of which the hon. Minister every once in a while speaks with refreshing candour but which I have yet to see being implemented in a full measure in the policies and in the programmes of his Ministry and the Ministries in the States.

The problem today is a problem of keeping the wolf away from our doors. I think that those who approach the problem of food imports with doctrinaire antipathy are doing a distinct disservice to the country and to an understanding of our problems. I think that they allow themselves wilfully to dodge and evade the issues that really confront us. I am sure that the realism with which the hon. Minister has spoken on this issue would characterise his dealings in this respect.

13.18 hrs.

[SHRI P. K. DEO *in the Chair*]

I would conclude in a minute, by referring to one thing, and that is, by tendering advice which may be gratuitous and perhaps very easy to give but which it will not be easy to implement. I realise that, but the advice is that the details have necessarily to be worked out by the hon. Minister. This Parliament cannot even in a debate of 15 hours discuss the issues which concern the actual implementation of policies. On policies there is today very little variation of opinion. The basic thing is that new urgencies must be put before the nation, that Government must learn not to blink the issues but they must learn to grapple with them and to see them in the face. Government must tell us realistically and with all sincerity as to what they propose to do to fulfil the emergency food plan, to achieve self-sufficiency in food and to see that the country does not continue to face this perennial problem of shortages even in the most basic commodity, namely food and agricultural products in the country, for, it would be to our abiding shame if this is allowed to happen. We are a country which has a large population which is engaged in agricultural pursuit. Here is the United States which had only 8 per cent of its population engaged in agriculture and yet she finds enough food to export and to feed other countries. That technological break-through has to be achieved, and I would like the hon. Minister to give us the details of what he has in mind, a blue-print of self-sufficiency in food and agriculture in this country.

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): Mr. Chairman, the Food Minister has called attention to the natural calamity that has taken place due to the widespread failure of harvest and naturally to meet this failure, special emergency measures have to be taken.

Before I go into this, I should like to know however how it is, and why it is, that in all these years we have heard so much about buffer stocks being build up, the much vaunted buffer stocks about which eloquent speeches were made in this House time and again ever since, in fact PL-480 wheat was brought into the country for the first time, but that today when we have actually to face a bad harvest, they are not forthcoming. It seems that the present Food Minister is as much the victim as the country. All this has vanished and disappeared—food stocks which were to have been buffer stocks for an occasion like this, how else to account for the food Minister's alarm?

Then I would like to say a word about this reorientation of programmes of agricultural production. For many years we have been hearing

about these programmes. When the mid-term appraisal was published, it came as a shock to the country as to how the low rate of food production was the main factor affecting the rate of economic growth. We had heard then a good deal about what was to be done. Again we hear about it. Mere repetition of all that, need for fertilisers, good seeds, modern techniques, water—even water was mentioned—and irrigation, will not by itself constitute a mantra which will yield results. This is something that we have to realise. I am not blaming the Food Minister because I know he has his handicaps.

Then I want to lay special stress on one point which has not been mentioned even in the statement this morning in answer to a question relating to special efforts in the matter of defence and food and that is the tenurial system that obtains today. All this talk about the tiller of the soil becoming the owner of the land has remained talk only. We have enacted legislation on this, but actually it has not been implemented. During the budget session, in the debate on the demands for grants of the Ministry of Food, I drew attention to Ludalinsky's report, a report not of a communist, but of a Ford Foundation Member regarding the package programme districts of India. The report points out unerringly that apart from the UP, land legislation has not come in, and that that is one of the major causes why agricultural production has not gone up.

We here today talk about joint stock companies that are going to be brought in in this field, by the same industrialists who have exploited the situation in the industrial field. It would have been preferable to have kept the old zamindari system in being because they were the people who knew and understood the potentialities of the land. I would say that today one most urgent need in the long-term is to see that the tenurial system of land is changed so that what we have said we want to have comes true. An ounce of fact is worth a ton of theory.

Then there is no doubt that we have laid stress so many times—I am sure the Minister will agree with me—that the administrative system needs complete revolutionising. It is no use tinkering here and there and talking of co-ordination and various other things, when results do not come about, when the man in the field is not inspired enough and does not get the facilities he is supposed to be provided with. Agricultural credit does not reach the person who needs it. There are so many other things that go wrong—I have not the time to detail them as our party's time is limited to a few minutes for each Member. But I merely mention them because unless something is done in regard to these, even now all our plans will fail.

Then we talk about self-sufficiency in food. We have forgotten Mahatma Gandhi's message and the proper interpretation of it, of which the charkha was the symbol of self-sufficiency of the village. He had pointed out with an unerring finger even when freedom's battle was on that this is a matter of vital importance to us. But did we, when freedom came, follow it and translate it into practice? On the other hand, we carried our westernized imitation to such an extent of imitating western ways that we forgot what we had to do at the grassroots in this land of ours. We try that, had we not scoffed at Gandhian economics to the extent that we have done, perhaps today we would not be facing the sorry plight which we are confronted with. It is really a matter of great shame that we have not been able to do anything on this account, because we ape others. I do not say that we should not take from the west and adopt it to our requirements here. For instance, a great deal can be learnt in this country about intensive agricultural production in Japan. But we must remember that whatever we take from abroad must be capable of being adapted to our own country, to

[Shrimati Renuka Ray]

the grassroots in this country, by our farmers. Unless that is done, unless we realise this even today, even this emergency plan for increasing production, will again fail.

Coming to the emergency plan to tide over the difficult short term period, the review on the food situation circulated to us says that we must have statutory rationing and maximisation of internal procurement. But why this hesitant, halting approach since the beginning of last year. In West Bengal, statutory rationing came into force a year ago; in Madras, it is in operation. In many other Southern States it has come. The Food Minister, I know, pleads with the States. But somehow or other there is a great feeling in this country that while we talk about unity, we are not united in one of the vital things. There is no such thing as one price for such a vital commodity as food; there is no urge to see to it that if there is statutory rationing, it shall be there not only in the cities in deficit States but also in surplus States. There is no one policy for the country. Unless we have this even in this emergency, when famine almost stares us in the face, I do not know what is going to happen.

West Bengal has brought in monopoly procurement. They have said it specifically that in a time of such difficulty, the lives of people must be saved at any cost. Even though it is a deficit State, it has enforced monopoly procurement of rice. At the same time, we have to realise that even there the production of rice this year was 4·9 million tonnes as against 5·7 million tonnes last year. The requirements of rice alone are 6·2 million tonnes. Central assistance is promised, but whether it will come in respect of rice, we do not know. If it does not come for wheat in sufficient measure, I think the whole system will break down, in spite of monopoly procurement.

It is easy to say that West Bengal is doing a good thing in having monopoly procurement, but it is not so easy to implement it. I have been recently in the districts to see how difficult is the operation with the present administrative structure. Yet I say that this challenge is being met by the Chief Minister in a bold manner though it means taking a calculated risk. It is a challenge which the whole country should meet, in an equally bold manner. If monopoly procurement could take place in a deficit State like West Bengal; then the whole country, with the Food Minister at the helm and the units of the Food Corporation of India and the State Governments in the field, we should immediately go in for monopoly procurement throughout the country without any hesitation.

Even in the matter of statutory rationing, in Delhi, today is the 6th December. It is due to come into force on the 8th December. I ask, why this delay for so long. The psychological approach is extremly bad. The fact that Delhi has been lukewarm in going in for statutory rationing itself does affect many of the States. They are watching. Those States which are reluctant to follow and do what you want are watching to see what is happening here.

Before I end, I have just two more points, I hope you will give me time. One of them is that I hope that immediately the method that has been adopted in West Bengal both in regard to the levy and in regard to the categories to whom statutory ration is given in the city and towns, will be followed not only in Madras where it is being done, not only in some of the Southern States, but throughout India as one policy of the Central Government, and that all States will not only follow this policy but that it will be Centrally-directed.

I want to say one word about the political exploitation that is taking place. This is a very serious state of

affairs. In West Benngal, where the Chief Minister and the Government have taken the only possible steps and are trying to bring in a system by which an equitable distribution takes place and an equitable levy is made on production, naturally, there are difficulties, but these are exaggerated by every opposition party, including the so-called left parties, and they are trying to see that it does not surceed, because they feel that the West Bengal Government is doing what they themselves have been preaching all this time and they do not want the Congress Government to succeed.

Mr. Chairman: I think she should conclude now.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: In our own party and in any party there are persons who are reluctant, but there is also this thing, that so far as political exploitation is concerned, it is there.

With one word about Dr. Lohia I will end. Dr. Lohia talked about famine conditions, but has Dr. Lohia seen famine conditions as I have seen in 1943 in whole of West Bengal, when people died as they were coming on the steets? There is no question of malnutrition, they fell dead and their children were picked up on the streets and put in orphan homes.

Mr. Chairman: You have taken five minutes more than the time allotted.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: With these words, I hope the Minister in charge and the Government will implement emergent measures on a countrywide basis immediately.

Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibsagar): India is a vast agricultural country. Seventy per cent of our population are agriculturists. We have the largest area under irrigation in the world, about 16 million acres. We have invested more than Rs. 2,000 crores in agricultural planning during the last 14 years, and we have spent more than Rs. 2,600 crores in food imports. In spite of all this, today it is our misfortune that we have to debate the food crisis.

The hon. Minister himself has said that the situation is alarming. So, I need not go into that. The time at my disposal is short. I, therefore, straightaway want to come to the measures by which it may be possible for us to overcome this crisis.

I want to divide these measures into three parts: immediate, short-term and long-term. Among the immediate measures, I would like to suggest that we should not create a panic in the country by emphasizing the scarcity. The more the panic, the more the tendency to heard, and it will be difficult to procure whatever marketable surplus there may be.

The other day hon. the Finance Minister sensed that probably there is still some surplus left, because, with a record production of 88 million tons of last year and 8 million tons of imports, it is not likely that all this would have been consumed. There might be some surplus. If we create panic, it will not be possible for us to procure this surplus.

A right leadership is wanted. Like *gram dan, bhoodan* and recently *Swarna dan*, let there be a *sashya dan* movement. At least 2 million tons of foodgrains we can possibly have from this source.

We are incurring a loss of 11 million tons of foodgrains annually due to flood, storage loss, and losses in milling, handling etc. Can we not save at least 20 per cent of this loss? In milling rice, we get 62·2 per cent, while in U.S.A. and Japan they get 75 per cent. So, the policy of polishing rice not over 4 per cent should be strictly enforced. Out of these savings, we can get, another 2 million tons.

[Shri P. C. Borooah]

Guest control order should be strictly enforced. Leadership should appeal for reduced consumption of foodgrains in festivals and ceremonies, not only in the towns, but also in the villages. One million tons of foodstuffs is wasted annually by the housewives and hoteliers. From there we can save at least one million tons if we take proper steps.

Thus, under these three immediate measures that it may be possible to have 5 million tons of foodgrains.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : यह मंत्रीगण जो भोज में अंड बंड करते हैं इनको भी कमी करनी चाहिए न ?

श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ : वह भी कमनी होना चाहिए ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : उन्हीं को कहिए न ?

Shri P. C. Borooah: With this 5 million tons plus monthly imports, I think we may somehow meet our immediate needs and avert the famine we are nearing.

Under short-term measures I am happy to find that Government have already taken up double-cropping. This is very important. In my part of the country, only 5 per cent of the cultivable land is under double-cropping. So, 95 per cent of land lies waste 6 to 7 months a year. If we enforce double-cropping, provision must be made for regular supply of water. For this there should be more liberal provision for tubewells and power pumps.

We are badly short of fertilisers. It is not likely to be had adequately for a very long time to come. In this context, I am sorry to say that we have not done anything to stop cowdung being wasted or burnt. It is a very important thing. It is said that the manurial value of a ton of cowdung is Rs. 95 while its fuel value is only Rs. 40. It is also calculated that 37 million tons of coal-equivalent of cowdung is burnt every year. It could have produced 9 million tons of extra foodgrains. This will be equal to the production of 12 Sindris.

A large quantity of tea waste is burnt by the Central Excise authorities every year in the 10,000 tea gardens of the country. It is a good manure. Instead of burning, utilisation of it as manure should be ordered.

There should not be any hesitation in welcoming joint stock companies operating in cultivation. I am happy to learn that the offer of Associated Cement Corporation has been accepted by the Government, and they are soon going to have joint stock farming nearabout Khem Karan in Punjab. It is a good move.

Price parity between indigenous food crop and cash crop and also between indigenous wheat and imported wheat should be fixed immediately.

Credit to the peasant should be linked with productivity and not with creditworthiness. It should be made available to the peasant in time, and as far as possible in kind, like supply of manures, supply of seeds, implements etc.

Another important suggestion, I would like to make is this that rebate in land revenue and rebate in interest on loans to peasants for excess production from a base year such as 1964-65, should be allowed. This will give an impetus to the cultivators to grow more.

So far as long-term measures are concerned, I do not want to say much. I support the scheme that Government have proposed for the Fourth Plan emphasising only three points. Firstly, standardisation of the manufacture of pesticides. At present we are manufacturing 120 varieties but

there is no need to have as many as that number. Secondly, stress should be laid more in the development of agricultural research. Thirdly, the statute of agriculture should be raised. I suggest that the agriculture department should be in charge of the Chief Ministers or at least No. 2 person in the Cabinet. The Deputy Commissioners of the districts should be made directly responsible for the agricultural programmes of the districts. Similarly, BDOs should be so placed in their respective blocks.

Before I resume my seat, I would like to say something about my own State. Agriculturally, my State is very rich. It is the highest foreign exchange earner among the States of India; its main products are rice, tea and jute. She can produce more. Similarly, fisheries also could be developed there. But there are two perennial problems in the State: erosion and floods. I was thinking that I can catch the attention of the Irrigation Minister but unfortunately he is not here now. There is only the Deputy Food Minister. Through him I would like to submit this point to be conveyed to the Irrigation Minister. The mighty Brahmaputra which is known as the only male river of the country, like a spoilt child assumes the sight of a furious ocean when in floods bringing sorrow and misery to many. If Brahmaputra is tackled, it will produce enough of rice and fish to feed the whole of the eastern region including Bihar. During his recent visit to the State the Prime Minister said that Assam should be the granary of India. If these two difficulties are overcome, it would become the granary in true of the term and we will be placed in a position to give a goby to the controversial PL 480.

Shri Muthu Gounder (Tiruppattur): Sir, I do realise that I will be doing no service to any one by repeatedly saying the same thing about the gravity of the situation or by drawing a gloomy and more gloomy picture about the situation, that will arise in the first half of next year. Also the food Minister was careful on that day when he started his speech. He was modest in his estimate when he said that we would be short only by ten million tons. I can say that the deficit will be not less than twenty million tons. When we had a bumper crop of 88·4 million tons in 1964-65, we were still short of nearly seven million tons which was made by PL 480 imports. When there is a scarcity spread all over India, the shortage is 20 million tons. We have to find ways and means to cover up that shortage. There is no point or purpose in bringing out new slogans; we have to be realistic in our approach to overcome these troubles. Government has come forward with a slogan: miss a meal. Some big politicians and responsible newspapers too write editorials that by missing a meal we would be solving our food problem because we will be saving 1/14th of foodgrains, that comes to 7 per cent and they say the deficit is about that percentage. But this slogan will not solve the problem. Even now about 15 crores of people are missing more than one meal. Some people are missing a meal not only on Monday but every night, I mean, people of high calibre, upper strata of society. They do not take meals in the nights perhaps on account of indigestion or old age, but they take as substitutes apples, oranges or some dry fruits such as badam or pista and then milk and honey and plantains and so on; thus they are missing seven meals. If at all government thinks that they can solve this problem by missing meals, we have to miss the meals for two days. I do not know how many are prepared to miss so many meals. Such slogans are diverting us not to take serious action towards more production. Such slogans have not taken us to our goal. We should be realistic in whatever we do. At present there is no other way but to get imported foodgrains. As a farmer I can say that we cannot do any magic and produce enough in six months or one year. We have to depend on imported foodgrains under PL 480, not only for the next six months but for some years. By laun-

[Shri Muthu Gounder]

ching a very strict drive to grow more food we can reach our goal. We have to start intensive cultivation. The farmers are ready to do it but the government is not ready to equip them with modern equipments. Soldiers are ready at the borders of our country to fight Pakistani intruders or the Chinese. So also our farmers are ready on the food front to make use of the soil. As the government failed to give our jawans the modern weapons from indigenous production, government is also failing to provide our farmers with modern equipment. What is intensive cultivation? Intensive cultivation means using hybrid seeds and high quality varieties that can withstand diseases like blasts, etc. We need water also intensive cultivation can be done only in those places where there is assured water supply for irrigation. In our country seventy million acres, one-fifth of the total acreage under plough, gets assured water supply. In that area we can do intensive cultivation. We should have good seeds, hybrid maize, hybrid jowar hybrid cholam, paddy, etc. They have become very popular. We have also to use three times more fertilisers. If you use 100 lbs. of ammonium sulphate or 50 lbs. of urea for one acre of ordinary variety paddy, we have to utilise 250 lbs. of nitrogen, 250 lbs. of ammonium sulphate to grow the hybrid variety. When we are short even in respect of the production of these ordinary varieties, where are we to go to these fertilisers? The Government have always been hoping to get them; all these 17 or 18 years, the Government have all along been indulging in this slogan, and they did not try their utmost to get fertilisers. If they had tried their utmost, tried their best, by this time we would be self-sufficient in fertilisers. Our Food Minister, who is thorough in farming and who comes from a district where intensive cultivation is at its best, knows everything and he knows that without fertilisers we cannot do anything. Without getting fertilisers, the Government is only going here and there to get some collaboration with America, this government and that government, and trying to do something. The Government has failed so far.

Our Food Minister used to say not only here in this House but also everywhere outside also, that if we put in one ton of nitrogen, we can get 10 tons of foodgrains, especially paddy. He used to say it often. So he knows the trouble and he knows the remedy also. But I do not know how and why his hands are tied up and his ideas are not being implemented. There is something wrong in the Government structure itself. That is all I can say, and that is the most difficult thing nowadays.

Now, to make intensive cultivation, you want implements, and how are the implements to be supplied? What are the implements required? We want tractors. Our Government should know that we are now using about 20,000 tractors. Of these 20,000 tractors, 10,000 tractors are Russian-made. A Russian-made tractor of 14 h.p. is brought to the Bombay port at a cost of Rs. 3,500 per piece. But it is sold in the market for Rs. 5,100. Now there are indications that the Government want to raise the price. I would request the Government that the tractors are to be brought in bulk, in thousands, by the STC and they should be sold to the ryots without even the excise duty.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : माननीय सदस्य को पता नहीं है कि रूसी ट्रैक्टर पांच हजार रुपये में कहीं नहीं मिलता है । बल्कि वह इस समय अठारह बीस हजार रुपये में मिलता है ।

Shri Muthu Gounder: A 14 h.p. tractor costs only Rs. Rs. 5,100 even in the Gaziabad Engineering Co., in Delhi, and they are selling it at Rs. 5,250; for the 28 h.p. tractor, they demand Rs. 7,500, and for the 45 h.p. tractor, they want Rs. 10,000. The

28 h.p. tractor, which is of an indigenous production, while the Russian tractor costs about Rs. 10,000, the Indian tractor costs Rs. 20,000.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : वह चलता कितने दिन है ?

Shri Muthu Gounder: We have the Fergusson tractors manufactured by TAFE at Madras and the price per tractor is nearly, Rs. 24,000 with implements. The same tractor, with the same horse-power, can be got at Rs. 12,500 with implements if it is Russian-made. These so-called industrialists and manufacturers in India want to exploit the situation. They know that the Government is giving much concession for these agro-based industries or the industries that are useful for developing our agriculture and so they exploit the situation. They are parasites on farmers; they have got commission agents; to sell one Fergusson tractor, they pay a commission of Rs. 3,000. TVS, a leading firm in South India get nearly Rs. 3,000 as commission per tractor, and they are making crores of rupees in the name of agriculture and the farmer. The Government, if they are sincere, can purchase from Russia 10,000 more tractors in one year. The people are ready. In my constituency, in my district, we will purchase 500 tractors on one day provided the Government give them at Rs. 5,000 each. It seems that the STC is now issuing orders not to sell them. Therefore, those companies which are selling the Russian tractors are not selling them. So, we are in a handicap. The Government should come in and take up that business. Whether it is Russia, a communist country, or any capitalist country, we should get anything that we can get from those countries. Let us get foodgrains from America under PL 480, let us purchase tractors for Russia under rupee payment and under easy terms. Let us popularise this. The Government has now a scheme: according to the statement of the Food Minister in answer to the questions in the consultative committee, they want to manufacture tractors. I know the price of the tractors which are indigenously produced. We have a lot of experience in respect of the Fiat and Hindustan motor cars. Anything made in India will be completely worthless. The so-called ISI and the Tariff Board will only connive with them to produce very substandard stuff, and the agriculturists will have to bear all these difficulties in this respect. There is nothing wrong if the Government gets thousands of tractors from Russia, because Russia is giving them, I suppose, on rupee payment basis. If we have those tractors, if the farmer is provided with tractors, there will be a big revolution in the very farming itself.

We now say there is scarcity of fodder. I think it will not be out of place to mention it here: in a farm like mine, an ordinary farm of 40 acres, after introducing one tractor, I have dispensed with eight pairs of bullocks. I have left them free to go anywhere. Let them go to the slaughter-house or any other place. In spite of my having 40 acres of excellent, irrigated land. I was not able to maintain one cow even; now I am having eight cows. I am giving the entire fodder to the cows. Hitherto, I could not give the right, excellent fodder to the cows, because the bullocks were being used to plough the farm, and they had to get the fodder. Now, after resorting to the use of the tractor, fodder is available. The Government of India is trying, and the Food Department is also saying, that we will be having fodder banks. I do not know where they will get fodder from, to have the banks. Even last year, there was scarcity of fodder in Rajasthan. There will be fodder scarcity for ever. We should be very realistic in this. We are now bringing lands under cultivation; grazing land, poramboke land, and any land, for putting them under cultivation, because we want food. There are no lands left without cultivation, lands which

[Shri Muthu Gounder]

can be used as grazing ground. Also, we are now cultivating cash crops like cotton, sugarcane, jute and so on. Therefore, there is no possibility of getting any fodder. If we cultivate maize or corn or paddy, there are chances of getting some fodder. But we are now cultivating cash crops, and growing cash crops is not also a luxury. India wants, the Government wants, cash crops because if we do not produce cash crops, there will be an utter failure in the very economic structure. We can get more income, whether it is in dollars or sterling, only by selling our agricultural produce and not by other means. Therefore, cash crop is not a luxury. We are now indulging in the cultivation of cash crops; and so we do not get enough fodder. So, to get fodder or to solve the fodder problem, all the farms should be mechanised. In the world, you cannot find any country having enough milk without mechanising their farms. In America there is abundance of milk; in Holland or Denmark or in Belgium and other European countries, they have got enough milk; we are getting this milk powder from America, because American farms do not require bullocks or horses or anything. They are completely mechanised. They have got tractors and other machines. Therefore, they use the entire fodder for milching cows. That is why they are able to produce so much milk, and therefore, they send their milk powder here. So, only by mechanising our farms we will be able to find fodder and save our cattle and solve our milk problem.

14 hrs.

Not only that. For our programme of intensive cultivation, the farmers should be given more incentives. Shri Karuthiruman of the ruling party also, whenever he gets an opportunity, used to impress upon the Government the need for giving incentive and a remunerative price for the farmer. A farmer who is intelligent does not nowadays cultivate food crops unless there are some compelling reasons like, say, the land is not fit for cash crops. This year we have enough rains in Madras State. So, very soon myself and my friends will start cultivating, not food crops but cash crops. I would be going tomorrow and I will utilize the late rains to cultivate cotton, not rice. Because, by cultivating cotton I will get not less than Rs. 1,000 per acre within three months. By cultivating rice I will get Rs. 500 and for that I will have to answer so many officials. They will come to my house and say "your levy is so much" and take away whatever little I have got. I am already determined, like all other intelligent farmers, not to produce foodgrains at all. I am asking other farmers in my constituency also to do likewise. While the industrialists are making money, while they are minting money, while this Government is introducing de-control of cement in order to enable some of the industrialists to get some more money, I think we should also be intelligent enough to grow commercial crops, cash crops. This is our motto and there is nothing wrong in that. Only a farmer who cannot cultivate commercial crops will cultivate foodgrains. For example, I am also cultivating paddy in areas where I cannot cultivate anything else.

Therefore, if the Government is serious in increasing food production, it should give a fillip or incentive to the farmer and price is the only incentive. When Shri S. K. Patil was the Food Minister, after a tour of America and European countries he made a speech in a farmers' forum and those words are even now ringing in my ears. He said that the only incentive that can be given to the farmers is the price incentive and there is no other incentive. If the farmer is convinced that by growing food crops he can get more than by cultivating commercial crops, he will certainly do it himself: there is no need for him to be convinced by the BDO, technicians

and other officers. There is absolutely no necessity for that. He knows his job only too well. Therefore, unless there is parity between the prices of foodgrains and commercial crops no farmer will undertake the cultivation of foodgrains.

I find that the Food Minister is not present here now. I may say that in his own Coimbatore district nearly 2,000 acres are under sugarcane crop. Then, in other areas they grow chilly, onions, turmeric, plantain etc. but not foodgrain. Only 5 per cent of the cultivable area is under food crops. Now the new hybrid-cholam has come into vogue and we are told that we can get twice the yield by cultivating that.

Mr. Chairman: He should conclude now.

Shri Muthu Gounder: I think my party has got 25 minutes.

Mr. Chairman: He can take another two minutes.

Shri Muthu Gounder: In a debate on food those Members who are really farmers should be given more time. Further, we do not participate in the discussion on other subjects where we have no interest. Farmers like me should be given more time to give our experiences.

The vagaries of the monsoon, the erratic monsoon, is a common feature all over India. We have to find a way to fight against the erratic nature of monsoon and sinkink of wells is one of the methods. In Madras State the districts of North Arcot, South Arcot and Salem have nearly 4 lakhs wells out of which 2·5 lakhs have electric pump sets. So, even if the monsoon fails, it does not affect the agriculture of those districts because they draw water from wells. I would suggest that the same should be done all over India as this is one of the ways of overcoming the failure of monsoon. This year we had late rains. Last year we had abundant rains. The year before last there was failure of monsoon. So, the failure of monsoon is a common feature and we have to find ways to overcome it.

As far as DMK party is concerned, we are not interested in making political capital out of the difficulties of the people. This is a problem of feeding the people. It is a humanitarian problem. In our State also the price of foodgrains has gone up. So, Government should come forward to give subsidy in prices. I would suggest that Government should give 25 per cent subsidy in the existing price of paddy and that subsidy should not be recovered from the consumers. If the Government are to provide subsidy, they have to give Rs. 150 crores. We are now spending Rs. 1,000 crores for purchasing foodgrains from America and other countries. If we spent a portion of that amount for giving subsidy to the farmers it will certainly help our agriculturists and it will increase our production.

Then I come to the shortage of fertilizers. We are exporting oil cakes to the tune of Rs. 40 crores. At least for the time being, we should ban the export of oil cakes, because this is a very good organic manure.

Mr. Chairman: His time is up. He should conclude now.

Shri Muthu Gounder: Then I want to say that tapioca is produced in a large measure in Kerala. Thousands of acres of land in Kerala are under tapioca cultivation. Now tapioca is being sent from Kerala to Madras for commercial purposes at the rate of 500 tons a day. I think it is high time that the Government imposed a ban on the export of tubular tapioca into Salem district. When I was recently in Malabar the people there were complaining that they were not able to get enough tubular tapioca because of its despatch to Madras State. Therefore, it is high time that Government puts a ban on this.

Shri Linga Reddy (Chikballapur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to say a few words. The hon. Minister of Food has made a very objective analysis of the food situation and also

[Shri Linga Reddy]

the drought conditions in the country. While doing so, he has supplied us with enough material. I am very glad that he has started off re-organising the Agriculture Department and re-orienting the Agricultural Production Board. He has also given us a review of the food position and also the drought conditions in the country. I am also glad that he and his officers have been taking very keen interest in going round the several parts of the country and in placing before the State Governments the emergency food programme. I wish the State Governments, specially the Agriculture Departments of the States, also take as much active interest as the Central Food Ministry had been taking. Just as there is coordination here through the food production board, it is very necessary that there should be a coordination organisation at the State level also. The activities of the ministries of panchayati raj, community development, irrigation and agriculture should be coordinated at the State level also, just as it is being done here.

Shri Sheo Narain (Bansi): It has been decided on the first day that those who catch the eye of the Chair will be called.

Mr. Chairman: I am afraid, I cannot go beyond the list. The list is already there. I am calling according to the list.

Shri Linga Reddy: It is very necessary that some more steps have to be taken with a view to step up agricultural production programme. Hon. members might have seen in the papers recently that the Programme Evaluation Organisation that has been set up has given a report to the effect that the feeder channels are not being dug in the major irrigation projects. If we have to grow enough food, it is very necessary that the feeder channels should be dug very efficiently and quickly. If that had been done and if sufficient steps had been taken earlier, I am sure this food shortage would not have occurred at all.

In addition to paying attention to major irrigation projects, it is also very necessary that we should pay sufficient attention to minor and medium irrigation projects also. The hon. Food Minister in his statement on "Methods to combat scarcity conditions" has made out a very pertinent point, namely, creation of irrigation facilities by all sources—major, medium and minor—will go a long way in meeting the challenge of drought conditions.

Shri Sheo Narain: There is no quorum in the House.

Shri Linga Reddy: Therefore, it is very necessary that we should pay special attention to the creation of minor irrigation potential in the drought areas.

Shri Sheo Narain: I have raised the point that there is no quorum.

Mr. Chairman: There is quorum.

Shri Linga Reddy: I am glad the Food Minister has been pleased to set up a Desert Development Board. Just as the Desert Development Board is being set up with a view to reclaim the deserts and supply work to the people and grow more food, it is also necessary, with a view to combat famine, to set up a Famine Relief Board, both at the Central and State levels. Ours is a predominantly agricultural country and we have been thinking of self-sufficiency in food for the last 15 years and more. But still I am afraid we are far from that goal. Drought conditions of a very serious magnitude occur in our country very frequently.

I am glad the government has been thinking of a crop insurance scheme. But that is yet to see the light of the day. With a view to combat famine conditions in a season like this, where there is total failure of rains for such

a long time in the whole of India, I wish there was a famine insurance scheme also. I urge the government immediately to promulgate an order on famine and cattle insurance and also create a famine relief fund. If there is a Famine Relief Board, at the Central and State levels, on an occasion like this, when there are calamities of the kind we have—failure of rains, floods, etc.,—it will be very easy for the ryots to depend upon the Famine Relief Board and the famine insurance scheme to have some relief.

14.15 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Just a few days ago, I had occasion to go to my constituency. Things are very bad there. There is a total failure of rain. There is failure of both south-west and north-east monsoons. The ryots will not even get a two-anna crop. People have no work. The landless people and even the landed peasantry do not get any foodgrains at all. I drew the attention of the government the other day to a letter sent by the Chief Minister, Shri Nijalingappa, to this government. I am glad that the government have agreed that they would rush foodgrains and also give Rs. 20 crores to Mysore. I am afraid they have not yet taken the decision. It is very necessary they should take the decision and act in time. The people have to be saved. We want them to fight in war against Pakistan and China and other menaces. Unless they are strong, how can they fight? But they do not have the purchasing power at all. It is necessary that we should go to their rescue now and organise sufficient famine relief works.

I am glad the Food Minister has been moving the world organisation FAO with regard to the organisation of the Inputs Development Bank. It is necessary that our ryots should have cheap credit, good seeds, agricultural implements and other inputs if they have to increase their food production. At present, they have various kinds of difficulties. Unless they pay back, they will not be given agricultural credit. To pay back, they do not have the foodgrains at all. They are not in a position to raise crops because of the failure of the rains, so, how can we expect them to pay back? Therefore, it is necessary that we should declare certain chronically famine-striken areas as famine areas and come to their rescue.

With these words, I welcome the food policy of the government and request the government to rush relief promptly to the several Areas, where there is need to save the people and also the cattle. What is worse in this famine situation is people are selling away their cattle for a song because they are not in a position to maintain them. There is no fodder. They are organising four or five fodder banks at present, but it is necessary that we should organise as many fodder banks as possible in each State.

श्रीमती जमुना देवी (श्रावस्ती) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सदन में करीब तीन रोज से खाद्य के विषय के ऊपर चर्चा चल रही है । मैं बहुत ध्यानपूर्वक इस चर्चा को सुन रही थी । हमारे खाद्य मंत्री जी ने किस प्रकार से कृषि उत्पादन की समस्या को हल किया जाये इस के सम्बन्ध में चर्चा के लिये यहां प्रस्ताव रखा और सुझाव मांगे कि हम किस ढंग से इस स्थिति से मुक्त हो सकते हैं । यह एक सराहनीय कदम है । उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक तरफ इस देश में वर्षा की कमी हुई और अन्न संकट देश पर आया है दूसरी तरफ दूसरा संकट हमारे सामने चीन और पाकिस्तान के हमले का बना हुआ है । मैं कृषि मंत्री जी से यह जरूर कहना चाहूंगी कि एक तरफ चीन और पाकिस्तान के मुकाबिले में हमारे जवान जिस उत्साह से और हिम्मत से आगे बढ़े हैं, चाहे वह उड़ी के इलाका हो, चाहे इच्छोगिल नहर हो या चाहे स्यालकोट पर हमला हो, अपने जी जान

[श्रीमती जमुना देवी]

को झोंक कर जिस तरह से इन क्षेत्रों में प्रगति पायी है और आगे बढ़े हैं, ठीक उसी तरह से कृषि विभाग को भी मौजूदा स्थिति का मुकाबिला करने के लिए आगे बढ़ना चाहिए । हमारे मंत्री सुब्रह्मण्यम् जी को देखना चाहिए, यह जो दिल्ली में कृषि भवन बना हुआ है वह 18 साल तक कागजों पर ही स्याही से इरीगेशन करता रहा, पेन के द्वारा लिखकर हल चलाया करे और स्याही से इरीगेशन करता रहे, इस प्रवृत्ति को छोड़ना है, और देश में जो कमी पैदा हो गई है खाद्यान्न की उस पर ध्यान देना है । तो कृषि मंत्री जी और फूड मिनिस्टर को चाहिए कि अपने कृषि के क्षेत्र में जितने भी अधिकारी और जितने भी प्रान्तों के ऐग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर हैं उन सब को एकत्रित करके, वह उनसे यह प्रतिज्ञा करवायें कि जिस तरह से जवान आगे बढ़े हैं उसी तरह से आज की मौजूदा स्थिति का मुकाबिला करने के लिए हमारे कृषि क्षेत्र में प्रत्येक भाग के अधिकारी और कर्मचारी अपने जो ज्ञान से जुटेंगे और उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए कोशिश करने में पीछे नहीं रहेंगे । यदि वह यह प्रतिज्ञा करें तो हो सकता है कि इस कृषि के क्षेत्र में जो स्थिति पैदा हुई है उसका हम मुकाबिला कर सकें ।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, सबसे पहला काम उत्पादन के बढ़ाने का जो है उसकी तरफ मैं ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहती हूं कि कृषि, पावर और इरीगेशन यह जो तीन विभाग हैं इन को एक ही मंत्री के पास होना चाहिए या और दूसरे मंत्री के पास भी हो तो उन मंत्रियों को एक जिम्मेदारी हो जाती है कि वह एक दूसरे को सहयोग देकर जल्दी से जल्दी उस योजना को मंजूर करके उस काम को आगे बढ़ाने का प्रयत्न करें । अगर एक दूसरे विभाग से सहयोग नहीं होता है तो इस क्षेत्र की तरक्की करना हमारे लिए मुश्किल है । मैं चाहती हूं कि पावर, इरीगेशन, और फूड कृषि का जो काम है यह एक ही मिनिस्टर के पास होना चाहिए ताकि कागजों के आने जाने में समय नष्ट न हो और कृषकों को जल्दी से जल्दी उसका फायदा मिल सके और देश का उत्पादन बढ़ाने में मदद मिल सके ।

मैं आपका ध्यान पी० एल० 480 की तरफ दिलाना चाहती हूं । पी० एल० 480 के समझौते ने 18 साल के अन्दर हमारे काश्तकारों को निरुत्साहित किया है । यह हमारे लिए बड़े शर्म की बात है कि इस तरह से अमेरिका से और बाहर के देशों से अनाज मंगा मंगा कर देश के लोगों को खिलाते रहें और वहां पर हमें खर्च करने की आवश्यकता महसूस होती है लेकिन हम अपने कृषकों की मदद करने के लिए खर्च करना आवश्यक उतना नहीं समझते । हमारे प्रान्तों में जो जमीनें बेकार पड़ी हैं, हमारी जो सिंचाई की योजनायें अधूरी पड़ी हैं, किसानों को बीज और खाद को ठीक ढंग से व्यवस्था नहीं हो पाती, उस ओर ध्यान न देकर यह पी० एल० 480 का अनाज मंगा मंगा कर, उसे खिला खिला कर लोगों का स्वास्थ्य भी हम ने खराब किया है और देश के काश्तकारों में निराशा आई है । लेकिन फिर भी मैं आप को विश्वास दिलाना चाहती हूं कि इस देश का काश्तकार इतना निकम्मा नहीं है कि वह अपने देश को पालने के लिए समय पर अनाज न बोये । आप चाहे यहां भाषण करते रहें, दिल्ली में बैठ कर उपदेश देते रहें लेकिन किसान ही ऐसा है जो समय पर उत्पादन बढ़ाने पर ध्यान देता है । रहा सवाल यह कि कमी है तो पी० एल० 480 पर ज्यादा दिन निर्भर नहीं रहना चाहिए और इस परिस्थिति को जल्दी से जल्दी हल किया जाना चाहिए । आज बहुत से प्रान्तों में अकाल की स्थिति पैदा हो गई है । यह मैं नहीं कहती कि अनाज न मंगाया जाय, लेकिन इस प्रवृत्ति को हमें कम करना है और आज की परिस्थिति में तो मंगाना ही पड़ेगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह पी० एल० 480 का जो अनाज है यह हमारे गरीब लोगों के लिए है .....

श्री शिव नारायण : किस गरीब को मिलता है ।

श्रीमती जमुना देवी : आप चुपचाप बैठिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, गरीबों के लिए जो मिलों और कारखानों में काम करते हैं जो शहरों में मजदूरी करते हैं, उन लोगों के लिए यह अनाज है । मैं पूछना चाहती हूं कृषि मंत्री जी से कि पार्लियामेंट के कितने मेम्बर हैं जो पी० एल० 480 का गेहूं खाते हैं । बड़े बड़े लोगों को अच्छा गेहूं, अच्छा माल, हर चीज उपलब्ध हो जाती है । मुसीबत जो है वह गरीब लोगों की है । वह पूरी तरह नहीं मिल पाता ।

मैं वितरण व्यवस्था की ओर आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहती हूं । हमारे मंत्री जी तथा अन्य मंत्रिगण फूड प्राबलम पर भाषण देते हैं और जैसी कि स्थिति बतायी जाती है कि बहुत गम्भीर स्थिति पैदा हो गई है तो इस ढंग से लोगों के सामने एक भय का वातावरण पैदा करना, कोई बहुत अच्छी बात मैं नहीं मानती हूं । मैं मानती हूं कि स्थिति खराब है लेकिन जनता को धैर्य रखने और मुकाबिला करने के लिए हिम्मत बंधाने की बात कहनी चाहिए न कि इस ढंग से बार बार कहना चाहिए कि भयंकर स्थिति है । भयंकर स्थिति है तो आप करेंगे क्या ? आप तो केवल भाषण देते रहेंगे, कागज दौड़ाते रहेंगे । तो ऐसी स्थिति में ऐसी बातें कहना बन्द किया जाय और जो सही स्थिति है उसको पूरा करने के लिए प्रयत्न किया जाना चाहिए ।

मैं मध्य प्रदेश की ओर आपका ध्यान ले जाना चाहती हूं । मध्य प्रदेश अन्य प्रान्तों को अनाज देता रहता है चावल गेहूं आदि, लेकिन शासन ने वहां पर कोरबा में फर्टिलाइजर कारखाना चलाने को सोचा था । रकम भी करीब डेढ़ लाख के खर्च हुआ मगर वह फिर स्थगित कर दिया गया । इसी तरह से इर्रीगेशन के मामले में तवा की योजना लीजिये, सारी योजनायें अधूरी पड़ी हुई हैं । शासन की यह नीति होनी चाहिए कि जब आप ने किसी एक योजना का एक बार सर्वे किया है, और उस पर लाख दो लाख रुपया खर्च हो गया है तो और धीरे धीरे रकम देकर उस काम को समय के अन्दर न पूरा करना यह अच्छी बात नहीं है । इसलिए जो भी काम शासन हाथ में ले उसको जल्दी से जल्दी पूरी रकम देकर उस काम को पूरा करना चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, फूड के सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहती हूं, जो वितरण व्यवस्था चल रही है, आप देखेंगे, मैं अपने चुनाव क्षेत्र की ओर आप का ध्यान दिलाऊंगी, अभी तो स्थिति इतनी भयानक नहीं है, आज कम से कम दो टाइम में एक टाइम तो फिर भी खाते हैं, लेकिन शासन की जो वितरण व्यवस्था है वह बिलकुल खराब है । कलेक्टरों के हाथ में आप ने वितरण अधिकार दे रखा है । कलेक्टर लोग अपने अपने लोगों को विशेष अनाज दे देते हैं और गरीब लोगों की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है । मेरी कांस्टीट्यूएंसी में ट्राइबल एरिया में जो हालत है, 500 ग्राम अनाज आज दिया जा रहा है जबकि उस क्षेत्र में गेहूं नहीं होता है । वर्षा की कमी के कारण बड़ी भयंकर स्थिति पैदा हुई है । तो इस आदिवासी क्षेत्र में, ट्राइबल एरिया में जहां 500 ग्राम विदेशी गेहूं, 500 ग्राम देसी गेहूं और एक किलो चावल यह महीने का राशन दिया जाता है तो इन्टीरियर में जहां ग्रामीण जनता रहती है उनकी क्या हालत होती होगी ? तो शासन को चाहिए कि मुख्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में इस बात को रख कर वितरण

[श्रीमती जमुना देवी]

की व्यवस्था को ठीक करे । मैं चाहती हूं कि गरीब जनता को इस मौजूदा वितरण व्यवस्था में और ज्यादा राहत मिले, ऐसी व्यवस्था शासन करे । यह जरूरी नहीं है .... अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं साल भर में एक बार बोलती हूं, बहुत कम समय मिलता है ....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : कृपा करके खत्म करें । बहुत लोग हैं ।

श्रीमती जमुना देवी : तो मैं आप के द्वारा यह चाहूंगी कि शासन जो लगान की वसूली है वह अनाज के रूप में वसूल करे तो उससे शासन को अनाज इकट्ठा करने में काफी सहूलियत होगी । और किसानों को भी राहत मिलेगी । जो खाद, बीज और छोटे इर्रीगेशन की योजनाएं हैं उनकी ओर शासन विशेष ध्यान दे ।

और जो गमलों की योजना बताई जाती है, मेरी तो समझ में नहीं आता कि इन गमलों से कौन सा उत्पादन बढ़ाया जा सकता है । मैं ने अपने यहां गमलों में कुछ बीज डाल कर देखा लेकिन पैदा नहीं हुआ । जब हमारे देश में इतनी जमीन बेकार पड़ी है तो गमलों द्वारा उत्पादन बढ़ाने की बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती ।

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Amroha): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this food problem has been with us ever since we attained independence. It was said that we would solve it at the end of the First Five Year Plan. The Five Year Plan accomplished its targets and yet we were far from being self-sufficient in food. In the Second Five Year Plan, our late lamented Prime Minister said, not only will we be self-sufficient but we will have enough to export to earn foreign exchange. Then, there was one Food Minister, Shri Munshi, I think, who said that he would have the country self-sufficient in food during his tenure of office. When he could not make the country self-sufficient, he said that the country must have self-control—instead of self-sufficiency, self-control. Then, there was one distinguished Food Minister to whom some seed merchants went and said, "Sir, we want to import seed for cabbages"; and his reply was, "You imported seeds for cabbages last year; you want seeds for cabbages even this year!" He very conveniently thought that cabbages grew just like mangoes from year to year.

Such has been our misfortune and every Minister, who promised self-sufficiency, went his way and we are where we are. Not only we are where we are but we are in the worst condition. This has been stated here by speaker after speaker.

Last year we had a bumper crop and yet 6 million tonnes had to be imported from abroad. Even this grim situation, as the Food Minister calls it, has been realised when there is difficulty of getting food from America under PL-480; otherwise, they would yet have been sleeping. Also, there has been a military emergency. They have come to realise that the soldiers do not walk on their feet but on their belly and if they have no food there can be no fighting.

This criticism has been voiced by many Members here, but I am intrigued by the figures that are given by the authorities. They say that in 1950-51 our production was 55 million tonnes and now it is 88 million tonnes. That means, an increase of 55 per cent. I humbly submit that though we have been producing many, many babies, I do not think we have produced 55 per cent of babies. The increase in population has been only about 30 per cent.

I take it from another point of view. We produced, we are told, 88 million tonnes. Take away 13 million tonnes for seeds, bad storage and loss through other causes. There remain 75 million tonnes net and if we divide it with the population, it comes to at least 18

ounces per head including children and old men. I ask the Food Minister how there is this difference between the figures and our requirements. From these figures it would appear that we do not require anything from outside; if at all, there must be a little surplus.

That apart, I have certain suggestions to make to the Food Minister and to the authorities in general; it is that they should take stock of what is happening. They have taken upon themselves the construction of big valley schemes. They are very good, but their period of gestation is very long What we require is immediate relief, and immediate relief, in my humble opinion, can come only from small irrigation schemes, tanks and ordinary wells. Last year, I hear that with great advantage the UP Government had been able to dig 90,000 wells and they have done well in this.

Then, the second thing is that there should be good seeds available to the peasant at the proper time, and also fertilisers. I think it would be very reasonable to suggest that each State should have two or three fertiliser factories, at least one in every State. Then, the peasant must get some credit. Even today, in spite of our State Bank, we find that 80 per cent of credit is supplied to the cultivator locally by the bania or by the bigger landholders and they get their loans at an exorbitant rate of at least 25 per cent. Take the industrial field. I do not see how any entrepreneur can produce results if he gets money at the rate of 25 per cent and also with his very meagre amount which he has saved from his previous investments. It would be impossible for him and what is impossible for the industrialist, we think, is possible for the agriculturist. This is absurd.

We must remember that there are two crores of holdings in India. In these two crores of holdings about 50 per cent of the holdings are of twenty acres or more and it is in these holdings that our production per acre would compare with the production of other countries. Where do we lack is in the other 50 per cent where the peasants have not eough land and where there has been fragmentation. There our production per acre is the lowest.

Now, how are these things to be remedied? I would advise the Food Ministers and his companions to cast off their prejudices and go to Israel. This land has converted desert into garden. How have they done it? They have not done it through cooperative farming. We also cannot do it with cooperative farming. At the rate at which we are going, it will take a century, if at all, we can be self-sufficient. The only method, where so many holdings are concerned, is to have a cooperative shop in every group of villages. In Israel they have got such shops, and they have also in Yugoslavia. What purpose does this shop serve? It keeps all the instruments of production, and these implements are given periodically to people on some small rent. It also keeps good seeds and these are also given to people. These are called service cooperatives. They also give loans and when the crop is ready, they also take over the excess crop from the peasant and sell it for him in the market or keep it for him. They have the storage facility. Unless these things are done, I am afraid our agriculture cannot advance.

Our Food Minister has very kindly devised a plan of food rationing. I am very sorry to say that our authorities never learn by experience. This thing was tried after the Second World War and it was Gandhiji who decried it, and there was one Minister who had the courage to scrap that scheme of rationing and the heavens did not fall. Rationing implies that the authorities take upon themselves that they shall supply the needs of the population. Under the conditions in which we are living, this can only be done when there are stocks, and now I am told there are no stocks. The situation is grim. Why are there no stocks? Last year, we had a bumper crop. This

[Shri J. B. Kripalani]

year is a lean year. This is nothing unusual. We have always throughout the centuries some bumper-crop periods followed by lean periods. There is nothing unusual in this. Last year, even when they had a bumper crop, they were importing food from outside in order to build up buffer stocks. They said that they were going to build up buffer stocks. But what do we find this year? There are no buffer stocks to be found. As to where the stocks went is something which the Food Minister must explain, as he has to explain many other things. What happened to them? We do not know what happened to those stocks.

Sir, I am in U.P. sometime back and there were what are called the fair price shops and there were cards for those fair price shops. The authorities wanted to renew those cards and it was found that in one city of Kanpur—you will not believe it—there were 4 lakhs of ghost cards. I do not know where from these ghosts came. This rationing also is very unscientific. For instance, I take only one *chapati* and will get what my servant will get. If there is to be any scientific rationing, it must be according to the income of the people. The rich have many other subsidiary sources by which they can supplement their food. The poor people have no such subsidiary sources with which they can increase their food supply. Of course, I remember once one great man said: Why don't the people eat bananas if they get no food? He did not know that the food crop matures in about 3 to 4 months and that the plantain crop matures once a year. And, moreover, today even the middle-class people cannot afford to have bananas. How can the poor people have bananas? It just reminds me of what Marie Antoinettee is supposed to have said—she did not say it, but some child of her said it. There was a great rush of angry people at the doors of the palace and she asked, "What is this confusion about?" And the officers told her, "They want bread"; And her child said, "If they have no bread, why do they not take cakes?". This is our condition. This is the advice we are given again, like that of Mr. Munshi, that we must exercise self-control. What is the meaning of self-control? There are big compounds with the Ministers and they are to pull out their flower beds and plant vegetables. I have a little experience. I have also a little compound and I put seeds in it and spent some money on it. I did not get vegetables worth the money that I spent. Such things are said by those who have never done any field work in their lives, who have never seen what fields are, who do not know how peasants live and who merely are concerned—I suppose they are paid for it with delivering long speeches and long lectures to us and are always telling us that tomorrow or the day after the millennium will come.

When we say that our people are starving, they tell us that there is no starvation death. I say—I am not a doctor—but I say that nobody dies of starvation. Starvation brings about some disease or the other. The Government can very well say that the man did not die of starvation but died of heart-failure or kidney trouble or something else. People live starving for years. They do not die of starvation. When they die, they must have died of some disease or the other. This is how the Opposition arguments are met. Fortunately enough, even Congressmen have risen to the dangerous situation and they have also begun to criticise the Government as Members of the Opposition.

श्री वि० सि० चौधरी (मथुरा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं खाद्य और कृषि मंत्री जी को जो प्रयत्न वह खाद्य समस्या को हल करने के लिए कर रहे हैं, उसके लिए बधाई देता हूं, और धन्यवाद देता हूं । मैं आशा करता हूं कि उनके वे प्रयास सफल हों । यदि वे सफल नहीं होते हैं तो इसके चिए

दोष किस के सिर पर होगा । उन्होंने कृषि उत्पादन का मूल्य पिछली वर्ष कम नहीं होने दिया और इसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि हमारा उत्पादन बढ़ा । लेकिन उत्पादन अपेक्षित मात्रा में नहीं बढ़ रहा है, उसके मुख्य-मुख्य क्या कारण हैं, इसको हमें देखना होगा । सबसे पहली बात तो यह है कि उसके द्वारा जो उत्पादन किया जाता है, उसका उसको उचित मूल्य मिले । इसके लिए उन्होंने कुछ व्यवस्था तो अवश्य की है इसलिए मैं उनको बधाई देता हूं । लेकिन मैं उनसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि अगर वह खाद्य समस्या को हल करना चाहते हैं तो सबसे पहले कृषकों की समस्या हल करने पर विचार करना होगा । जब तक कृषक की समस्या हल नहीं होती तब तक खाद्य उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ सकता । कृषक की समस्या हल होने के साथ-साथ खाद्य समस्या अपने आप हल हो जायेगी । आज तक हमने कृषक की समस्या को हल करने का विचार नहीं किया है । उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए अगर पार्लियामेंट के ऊपर के कमरे में एक प्रदर्शनी लगा दी जाती है किचन गार्डन वगैरह की, या मुर्गी पालन कैसे हो, इसके लिए अगर एक प्रदर्शनी की जाती है और उसके लिए हजारों रुपया खर्च कर दिया जाता है, तो इससे समस्या हल होने वाली नहीं है । जितना इन एग्जीबीशंज पर खर्च होता है अगर वही रुपया किसी किसान को दे दिया जाये तो मैं समझता हूं कि उत्पादन वह अधिक करके आपको दिखा सकता है । पार्क वगैरह या किचन गार्डन वगैरह हैं अगर उनके उत्पादन के खर्च को आप देखें तो जैसा कि आचार्य कृपलानी जी ने अभी कहा है वह खर्चा शायद दो सौ रुपये मन गेहूं का बैठ गया और जहां तक सब्जियों का सम्बन्ध है शायद बीस रुपये किलो सब्जी बैठेगी । जितना रुपया आप इस तरह के कामों में खर्च करते हैं अगर यही रुपया किसानों को दे दिया जाये, जिनके पास पैसे की कमी है तो वे इसकी अपेक्षा कई गुना उत्पादन बढ़ा कर आपको दिखा सकते हैं ।

समस्या को हल करने के लिए क्या किया जाना चाहिये, क्या-क्या समस्यायें हैं जिनको हल करना हमारे लिए जरूरी है, इस पर विचार नहीं किया जाता है । बाहर से अन्न मंगाने पर ही सब से ज्यादा जोर दिया जा रहा है । बाहर से अन्न मंगाने का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है, मैं समझता हूं कि इससे ज्यादा और दुर्भाग्य और शर्म की बात हमारे लिए दूसरी नहीं हो सकती है । गांव में रहने वाला जो किसान है अगर वह सबसे ज्यादा शर्म महसूस किसी बात में करता है तो इस बात में करता है कि अनाज के लिए उसे दूसरों के दरवाजों पर जाना पड़ता है । वह कर्जा ले सकता है, अपनी भूमि को बेच सकता है लेकिन अनाज मांगा जाये, इसको वह बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकता है । इससे ज्यादा शर्म की बात उसके लिए कोई दूसरी नहीं है ।

खाद्य समस्या को हल करने के लिए यह नारा दिया गया है कि एक वक्त का खाना छोड़ दिया जाये सप्ताह में । जो एक वक्त का खाना इस तरह से नहीं खाते हैं वे फल वगैरह खा लेते हैं और अखबार में लिखवा देते हैं । लेकिन जो दूसरे लोग, किसान व ग्रामीण और साधारण आदमी हैं सर्दियों के दिनों में जब अनाज की कमी होती है तो वे आम तौर पर खाना एक वक्त ही खाते हैं और किसी किसी दिन तो दोनों वक्त का खाना उनको नहीं मिलता। इसलिये मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए आपको कृषक की समस्या को हल करने पर जोर देना होगा, उसकी समस्या को हल करना होगा । जब किसान की समस्या हल हो जायगी तब अन्न की समस्या भी आप से आप हल हो जायेगी । साथ-साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि खाद्य समस्या तब तक हल नहीं होगी जब तक आप बाहर से

[श्री दि० सि० चौधरी]

गल्ला मंगाना बन्द नहीं करेंगे। इसको मंगाने में हमें जो बेशर्मी दिखानी पड़ती है, हम को जो शर्म आती है उसका अन्त करने के लिए और अपने आप अपनी समस्या को हल करने के लिए एक करोड़ लोग भी मर जायें तो भी हमें इसकी परवाह नहीं होनी चाहिये, किसी तरह की क्रान्ति होती है तो भी हमें परवाह नहीं करनी चाहिये। क्रान्ति से आपकी कुर्सी को डर हो सकता है लेकिन देश को इससे कोई खतरा नहीं होगा। विदेशों से अन्न का आयात आप बन्द कर दें, किसानों पर आप इस मामले को छोड़ दें, उनको आप सभी सम्भव सहायता दें, उनको आप साधन दें, उनके लिए सिंचाई का प्रबन्ध करें, वे आपको इस समस्या को हल करके दिखा देंगे। जब तक बच्चे की उंगली पकड़ कर आप खड़े रहेंगे तब तक बच्चा अपने आप चलना नहीं सीख सकता है। विदेशों पर निर्भर आप न रहें, उत्पादन बढ़ जायेगा।

आप योजनायें तो बहुत बनाते हैं लेकिन आप यह नहीं देखते हैं कि वे किस तरह से अमल में आती हैं, कौन-कौन सी व्यावहारिक कठिनाइयां रास्ते में आती हैं। लिखने को तो लिख दिया जाता है कि कम्पोस्ट खाद बनाई जाये लेकिन वह कैसे बन सकती है, इस ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। अगर सरकार चाहती है कि कम्पोस्ट खाद बनाई जाये तो केवल गड्ढे खुदवा देने से ही काम नहीं चल सकता है। किसानों के पास आज और कोई ईंधन नहीं है। इस वास्ते वे गोबर का ही इस्तेमाल करते हैं। ईंधन के लिये धन भी नहीं है। आपको चाहिये कि आप गोबर को उन से खरीद लें और उनको आप कोयला दें। सरकार कम्पोस्ट खाद बनाये और उसे किसान को दे। वे अगर कोयले का इस्तेमाल करेंगे तो गोबर बच जायेगा और कम्पोस्ट खाद उससे बन सकती है और उसका इस्तेमाल हो सकता है। अगर वह गोबर का इस्तेमाल ईंधन में न करें तो उसके पास खाना पकाने के लिए क्या साधन होगा, इसको आप नहीं देखते हैं। उसके पास ईंधन कहां से आयेगा, इस समस्या को आप हल नहीं करते हैं। केवल मात्र आप यह कह देते हैं कि कम्पोस्ट खाद बने।

हमारा सब से बड़ा दुर्भाग्य यह है कि कोई एक ऐसा व्यक्ति नहीं है जिसके सामने समस्याओं को रखा जा सके, कोई दो चार भी ऐसे व्यक्ति नहीं हैं जिनके सामने समस्याओं को रख कर उनका समाधान कराया जा सके या वे समस्या का समाधान सुझा सकें। किसानों की समस्या को हल करने के लिए, उनके रुपये पैसे की जरूरतों को हल करने के लिए लगभग तीन अरब रुपया रिजर्व बैंक ने कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज को दे रखा है और उस पर यह प्रति वर्ष चौबीस करोड़ रुपया ब्याज का लेता है। इस कर्जे को कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज को वापिस करने के लिए किसान बाहर से कर्जा लेता है और उसको बारह करोड़ रुपया केवल आठ दिन के लिये ब्याज का देता है। उसके बाद फिर सोसाइटी से लेकर बाहर को आठ दिन बाद वापिस कर देता है। यह जो बारह करोड़ रुपया है इसको बचाया जा सकता है अगर नीति में संशोधन कर दिया जाये। किसानों को यह बारह करोड़ रुपया रिजर्व बैंक की गलत नीतियों की वजह से देना पड़ता है। मैंने एक एसोशियेशन मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर्ज की बनाई थी और एक डेपुटेशन चीफ मिनिस्टर से मिला था। उन्होंने जवाब दिया कि हम कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं, केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास जाओ। यहां आये तो इन्होंने कहा कि प्लानिंग कमीशन के पास जाओ, हम कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं। वहां गये तो उन्होंने कहा कि हम कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं, रिजर्व बैंक से जा कर बात करो। वहां गये तो उन्होंने कहा कि रिजर्व बैंक कुछ नहीं कर सकता है तब तक जब तक कि सब

बैठ कर इस पर विचार न करें । बाद में हमारा डैपुटेशन भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री, श्री जवाहरलाल जी से तीन बार मिला । लेकिन आज तक कुछ नहीं हुआ है । शार्ट टर्म लोंज (अल्प कालीन ऋण) की इस गलत नीति के कारण, सिर्फ आठ दिन के लिए जो बारह करोड़ रुपये किसान को देने पड़ते हैं, वे न देने पड़ें यदि इस गलत नीति को त्याग दिया जाये । इसमें संशोधन कर दिया जाये तो जो हानि होती है यह दूर हो जायेगी और खाद्य समस्या को हल करने में कुछ सुविधा हो जायेगी । किसान को जो अतिरिक्त धन देना पड़ता है यह नहीं देना पड़ेगा ।

मैं मथुरा से आता हूं । वहां मैंने देखा है कि किसानों ने बीस लाख रुपया भूमि बंधक रख कर केवल ब्लोक में कर्जे लिये हैं, उससे इंजन खरीदे हैं, कुएं खुदे पड़े हैं लेकिन उनको सिमेंट नहीं मिलता है । इस बात को हम ने डा० राम सुभग सिंह जी के सामने भी रखा था जब वे मथुरा गये थे । अगर समय पर पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं होती है तो खेती खराब हो जाती है । अब भी वहां पर अगर पंद्रह या बीस दिन में पानी का प्रबन्ध नहीं होता है तो सारी की सारी खेती समाप्त हो जायेगी । स्टेटमेंट्स दे देने से या नुमाईश कर देने से यह समस्या हल नहीं होगी । सैकड़ों कुएं खुदे पड़े हैं । सैकड़ों बोरिंग हो गये हैं । पम्प पड़े हुए हैं, सैकड़ों इंजिन पड़े हुए हैं, उनके रुपये उसमें फंसे हुए हैं, अगर सिमेंट नहीं मिलता है तो उसका कोई उपयोग इस फसल के लिये नहीं हो सकता है । जो कोटा सिमेंट का था वह भी नहीं मिलता है । सीमेंट वाले कहते हैं कि हमारे पास है ही नहीं । प्राफिट ज्यादा लेने की गर्ज से वहां कोटा भी नहीं पहुंच रहा है । आपको चाहिये कि आप सिमेंट का जल्दी से जल्दी उनके लिए प्रबन्ध कर दें । कैपिटलिस्टों को फायदा पहुंचाने के लिए सिमेंट की कीमतें बढ़ाने से काम नहीं चल सकता है, इस तरह से उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ सकता है । सरकार ने कर्मचारियों को आदेश दिया है कि लघ सिंचाई का प्रबन्ध करो । मेरे जिले में कर्मचारी आदि लगे हुए हैं, किन्तु बिना सिमेंट के क्या करें । सरकार ने ट्रेक्टरों की कीमतें बढ़ा दी हैं । क्या आप समझते हैं कि इनकी कीमतें बढ़ाने से उत्पादन बढ़ सकता है । क्या इससे किसान को फायदा होगा ? क्या इससे समस्या हल हो सकती है । समस्या को अगर आप हल करना चाहते हैं तो मजबूती से आपको इसको हल करना होगा । थोड़े से कैपिटलस्टों के डर से, थोड़े से कर्मचारियों के डर से, उनके दबाव में आ कर आप काम न करें उनके पास ताकत नहीं है । ताकत उसके पास है जो वोट आपको देता है । ताकत उसके पास है जिसने आपको वोट दे कर यहां बिठाया है । जमीन जो बोता है, जो खेती करता है, दूध दही पैदा करता है, कपास ऊन पैदा करता है उसके पास ताकत है । जिसका बेटा मिलिटरी में काम करता है और देश की रक्षा करता है, ताकत उसके पास है । लेकिन सुविधायें आज सरकार किसको देती हैं । सुविधायें आप उनको देते हैं, जो बड़े शहरों में रहते हैं : जो आपको अन्न, दूध, घी, आदि पैदा करके देता है, उसकी तरफ आप ध्यान दें । अन्न उत्पादन के साधन किसान के पास हैं । जो लोग इनके श्रम से फायदा उठाते हैं, जो खुद उत्पादन न करके इनके द्वारा जो उत्पादन चीजें होती हैं, उससे लाभ उठाते हैं उनको आप सहायता प्रदान करते हैं । देहली में एक करोड़ चालीस लाख रुपये का घाटा आप आज इसलिए उठा रहे है देहली वालों को डेरी का दूध सस्ता मिले । आज करोड़ों रुपये का घाटा इसलिए उठाया जा रहा है कि विदेशों से गेहूं मंगा कर कि शहर वालों को सस्ती दरों पर दिया जा सके, उनको फायदा पहुंचाया जा सके, शहर के पूंजीपति उत्पादन नहीं करते हैं । वे क्यों फायदा उठायें फायदा वे उठायें जो मिलिटरी में जा

[श्री सि० सि० चौधरी]

कर लड़ते है, जो खेती करते है कारखानों में काम करते है आप किसान को साधन दे दीजिये फिर आप इसको उसके ऊपर छोड़ दीजिये वह आपको काफी अन्न पैदा करके दे देगा । सुविधायें जो उसको चाहियें वे उसको आप सुलभ कर दीजिये ।

आप उत्पादन बढ़ाने की बात करते है । लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश में किसान पर लगान की दर बढ़ा दी गई है । किसान पर आप टैक्स लगाते हैं, उससे आप पैसा लेते हैं लेकिन आप देखें कि वह पैसा कहां से देता है । किसान के पास और कोई अतिरिक्त कमाई का साधन नहीं है । दूसरे कामों पर खर्च करने के लिए उसके पास पैसा नहीं वह सादे कपड़े पहनता है और खाना खाता है । टूटे फूटे मकान में वह रहता है । वह अपने बच्चों तक को नहीं पढ़ा पाता है । जब आप उस पर टैक्स लगाते हैं तो जो वह उत्पादन में पैसा लगाता है उस में कमी करके आपको मदद करता है । उत्पादन में पैसा लगाने के लिए उसके पास कम रह जाता है और उसका परिणाम यह होता है कि वह उत्पादन बढ़ा नहीं सकता है ।

आप यह न समझें कि किसान एक तरह का यंत्र है । यह भी आप न समझें कि जिस तरह से गाय दूध दे देती है उसी तरह से दूध देने वाला पशु किसान है । यह भी आप न समझें कि खाद्य समस्या को हल करने का वह साधनमात्र है । बल्कि आप यह समझें कि किसान स्वयं एक समस्या है और उस किसान की समस्या को आपको हल करना है । किसान को अगर आप सविधाय दे दें और उसकी समस्या को आप हल कर दें तो किसान का उत्पादन अपने आप बढ़ जाएगा ।

अन्त में क्या मैं मंत्रीजी से यह आशा कर सकता हूं कि रिजर्व बैंक के अधिकारियों को बुला कर आज जो बारह करोड़ का घाटा होता है, इसको रोकेंगे ? कोई संशोधन करने की बात आप करेंगे ? जो कुएं पड़े हुए हैं, उनके लिए आप सीमेंट देंगे । जो इंजन पड़े हुए हैं उन को काम में लाने की आप कोशिश करेंगे ? दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि जो बहुत सी बातें हम कहते हैं उन पर गम्भीरता से विचार नहीं किया जाता है । जो बुनियादी समस्यायें हैं उनको हल करने की कोशिश नहीं की जाती है । ऐसी बातें की जाती हैं जिनसे भ्रष्टाचारियों को फायदा होता है जिन से कैपिटलिस्टों को फायदा होता है । इन बातों को न करके अगर किसान की समस्याओं को हल करने का हम भरसक प्रयत्न करें, उसको सुविधायें दें, सब काम बन्द करके इसी वक्त मंत्री महोदय सूचना भिजवा दें कि सब सीमेंट कुओं के लिए दे दिया जाए,जितने कुओं के लिए सिमेंट की आवश्यकता है,वह पूरी कर दी जाए तो आप देखें कि कैसे अन्न की समस्या हल नहीं होती है, अगर आप ऐसा कर दें कि एक बरस तक सीमेंट मकानों वगैरह के लिए इस्तेमाल नहीं होगा, केवल कुओं के लिए इस्तेमाल होगा तो आप देखेंगे कि सिंचाई की सुविधा कैसे आसानी से सुलभ हो जाती है । अगर आप देश की तरक्की चाहते हैं देश में उत्पादन को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, तो बाहर से गेहूं मंगाना बन्द कर दें और इस वर्ष उतना रुपया किसानों को दें । इसके बाद अगले वर्ष अगर उत्पादन न बढ़ जावे तो आप हमको जो सजा चाहें दे सकते हैं ।

15 hrs.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री विद्यालंकार ।

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय (धमोह): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह माननीय सदस्य तो पचासों दफे बोल चुके हैं, अब महिलाओं को मौका मिलना चाहिये ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : महिलायें काफी बोल चुकी हैं ।

Shri A. N. Vidyalankar (Hoshiarpur): The matter of food is a matter of national policy, and rightly many Members have drawn the attention of the House to the national policy that we should adopt. I am not speaking only of the period for which the food portfolio has been handled by our present. Food Minister, but I feel that for the last several years this problem has been confronting us, and we have not yet been able to evolve a firm national policy, short-range policy as well as long-range policy. At present it appears to me that we are speaking with two voices. On the one hand, our Prime Minister in everyone of his speeches just tries to arouse the people for making effort to become self-reliant. Self-reliance is his slogan, in every sphere, and specially so when we are discussing food. On the other hand, I was a little disappointed at what the hon. Food Minister had stated. I know that he is entirely for self-reliance, and he is as anxious as I am or as anybody else in this House might be, for pursuing a policy of self-reliance. But I was disappointed when in his speech he had spoken with a tone of despondency. He has said that the situation is such that we have to depend on foreign imports and we cannot at present pursue a policy of self-reliance. I appreciate to what he has stated. I know that he desires that we should make efforts. But it confuses people when we speak with different voices. Some emphasis was being laid on the efforts to be made and there was a passion and a desire among the public that we should become absolutely free from the foreign economic bondage. The hon. Minister has stated in his speech that the situation has further been made difficult because of the uncertainties of the import programme. I feel that this is the impression that has been created on the public mind, that although we are trying to become self-sufficient and self-reliant, yet at present we cannot become self-reliant; at present we cannot do away with foreign imports; at present we cannot do away with the PL-480 imports, and at present we have to surrender and yield before the pressure of the foreign aid-givers. The hon. Minister has also talked about the monsoon failure. We have been listening to this monsoon business since the pre-Independence days. A famous Finance Member at that time had said that Indian finance was a gamble of monsoon and weather. We are listening to the same thing today also. I know that the difficulties are there, but during the last eighteen years we ought to have been able to do something to overcome those difficulties. At present, it appears to me that because the aid-givers continue to change their mind and mood, the stoppage of flow of foreign assistance or its renewal has become as fluctuating as our proverbial Indian monsoon, and, we are now feeling doubtful whether foreign aid would come or not.

The hon. Minister has said in his statement that the aid that we were receiving under PL-480 from the USA during the last four or five years was of the order of about 3 to 6 million tons a year. Unfortunately that programme is still uncertain. These uncertainties are facing us today. But I do not find in the hon. Minister's speech anything to indicate what we are going to do if these uncertainties continue to persist.

So far as the foreign aid is concerned, and so far as the aid under PL-480 is concerned, I would like to point out one thing. Recently, the Food Minister had been in Italy and he had met Mr. Orville Freeman there. When the hon. Minister met Mr. Freeman there and discussed food with him, I am sure he must have been remembering the words that Mr. Freeman had stated in 1961. On 23rd March, 1961, he was at that time the Secretary for Agriculture in USA, and at that time he had stated that "Food has become a weapon of diplomacy; food is persuasive and food is power". So, when we talk of PL-480

[Shri A. N. Vidyalankar]

and foreign assistance, we should always remember that there will be influences from all sides and we shall be pressurised, but we have to resist these pressures. Our political independence depends on our economic independence. If we were dependent on foreign aid even for our food I feel that it is not a good thing for us. We should feel a sense of humiliation when the American Ambassador goes about rebuking us and admonishing us that we had not been producing enough food. From what is appearing in the newspapers about our Prime Minister's visit to the USA and his talks at Washington etc., and the speculations that are being attempted in the newspapers, it appears that the American aid-givers are trying to get certain assurances from us, assurances with regard to our policy in respect of Pakistan, our policy with regard to food production, our policy with regard to the Fourth Plan and the way it would be formulated, whether there would be emphasis on agriculture or on industry and so on; they want that we should now give more emphasis on agriculture rather than on industry; we ourselves feel that we should lay more emphasis on agriculture, but naturally we feel rather hurt when we are admonished by foreigners that we had been neglecting agriculture and we have been laying stress on industry. After all, it is our business that we should see that our agriculture and industry both should prosper.

Recently, there has been the question of importing fertilisers which are very necessary. But with the import of fertilisers, if pressure is going to be put upon us to change our price policy for the fertilisers, or to see that we raised the prices of fertilisers or that we should change the policy with regard to the production of fertilisers or inviting foreign investments in regard to cement, fertilizers and steel production, or such other matters, naturally we feel that our policies should be formulated under such pressures and naturally we feel apprehensive about our future and about safeguarding of our freedom.

I would submit that while we have become and more and more dependent on foreign aid and we have been laying more and more emphasis on importing PL-480 grains and other aids, we have not laid adequate emphasis on the importance of the producers. Our economy has been consumer-oriented, rather than growingly becoming producer-oriented. In our country, a peasant or a labourer has no high status in the society; he has no prominent position in the society. We have always been giving greater importance and a better status to the consumer or to the trader and financier we had resolved that we shall introduce State trading in agricultural products but we have not been able to introduce it so far. We wanted to introduce agrarian reforms, but we have not been able to pursue that policy consistently. Now we are thinking of giving more power and more scope to industrialists to come into agricultural field, from joint stock companies to engage in agricultural production. We are expecting that they will bring under cultivation more land and produce more food for us.

In all these matters, I think we should have a definite national policy properly linked with our ultimate aim. What is our ultimate aim? What kind of social structure do we want to see established here? What place do we want to give to the producer and to the peasant and to others? I think in the present set-up the peasant is neglected. From the overall point of view, it is time we formulated a definite national policy that should fulfil and satisfy our overall objective. I am sure the Minister of Agriculture will agree that such an approach is called for to achieve our objectives as quickly as we can.

Shri Mohammed Koya (Kozhikode): The hon. Minister of Food gave us a gloomy picture of the food situation in the country. It was really a very serious situation that he has pictured before us. I have seen re-

ports in the Malayalam press about a still gloomier situation on the food front in Kerala. Today's newspapers say that if supplies do not come either from Madras or Andhra—which under the present circumstances is very doubtful—or from foreign countries, the rice content of the ration would be reduced to 4 ounces. I hope when the hon. Minister replies to the debate, he will allay the fears of the people of Kerala.

As far as increasing production in Kerala is concerned, the Kerala Government has decided that they will produce 50,000 tonnes more rice. There is an impression that Kerala is a liability as far as food is concerned. The fact is that we are producing precious cash crops which earn a lot of foreign exchange for the country. We must have an all-India policy under which crops will be demarcated or cultivation in certain selected areas most suitable for their cultivation. There are certain crops which can be grown only in Kerala, e.g. coconut, rubber, cardamom. These commodities are earning a lot of foreign exchange. There are many other commodities grown in Kerala sent outside Kerala —I mean cash crops. So when it is said that Kerala is deficit in food and it has to be fed from outside, I say it is because we are producing other crops which are more suitably raised there. If it is contended that we must somehow make up the deficiency in food ourselves even by giving up the production of other precious cash crops, then that must be made clear.

There is no all-India policy in this regard. Even in Kerala, we have no policy about what kind of crop should be grown where. I have seen rubber being cultivated in the coastal areas of Kerala. In some places where rubber can be cultivated profitably, tapioca is raised.

So there must be an all-India survey. We must decide which area is most suitable from the point of view of increased production of which crop. The peasant must be told about this. If you go to UP, you see large areas in Western UP under sugarcane. Government must have an idea as to which place is best suited for which crop. This must be part of an all-India policy. The peasants must be told where a particular crop is to be cultivated. But at present we see that sometimes some States behave as if they are independent States following independent policies. In Kerala, we always depend upon Andhra Pradesh and Madras for food. The position in those States now is not very satisfactory. Madras suffered from a severe drought; they were praying for rains; now the prayer is that the rains may stop because due to continuous rain recently, the State is threatened with floods. Even now we are at the mercy of the vagaries of the monsoon. As Shri Vidyalankar said, our cultivation has become a gamble in rain. The formulators of the Plan should have foreseen all these things. It was said that everything was seen and everything would be all right. But these things were not foreseen.

We are now passing through a serious crisis, but we are going about as if we are in normal times. Nothing serious has been done to size up the crisis and concert measures to overcome it. All these efforts must be put through on a war footing because the crisis is so serious and demands nothing less. Allotments for minor irrigation and medium irrigation schemes should be made expeditiously. But there is red-tapism as usual. There must be some emergency plans in regard to these irrigation schemes which will yield results in two or three years. Redtapism must be completely got rid of. An emergency conference must be held to chalk out courses of action and all efforts should be made to get over the crisis. State Governments must be told to go on with minor and medium irrigation schemes. New schemes of this category should also be taken up. Additional money needed should be found for the same.

As far as Kerala is concerned, we cannot bring more land under cultivation. The saturation point has been

[Shri Mohammed Koya]

reached. As regards the yield also, we have reached the maximum possible. The only thing we can do now by way of additional effort is to tap the sea. The Arbian sea has been kind to us. An economic survey undertaken by Dr. Lokanathan has revealed how with so much of investment we could get so much of food. They have formulated a plan also. That was in normal times. Now that we are passing through an abnormal situation, Government must formulate a scheme for mechanising fisheries. More trawlers should be obtained from Japan, Norway, Sweden and other advanced countries which have experience in this field. More equipment should be obtained and larger and more advanced craft should be put to the sea so that fishing operations could be undertaken over extended areas farther into the sea.

While more food from the sea should be obtained by way of fish, there is another aspect to this. I think Government has not tackled that with seriousness. Various Ministries are involved here. As regards the transport of fish, if you ask the Railway Ministry to stop a train for five, ten minutes at a fishing centre, they say they cannot do it, the passengers cannot wait. There are fishing areas in Malabar where we find it very difficult to transport the fish to other places where it is needed, with the result that fish caught is casted. Shri Subramaniam will be surprised to know that in our area, for want of transport to take the fish to other places, fish caught are used as manure for coconut trees. There is no co-ordination between the departments concerned. What is the use of saying that a train cannot stop at a fishing centre for a few minutes to load urgently needed fish to other centres? And this in an emergency when people are dying of starvation. As I said, there is absolutely no co-ordination and awareness of the seriousness of the situation facing the country. There must be co-ordination between the Railway and Food Ministers and between them and our State Government. But as a matter of fact, the various Ministries at the Centre function in water-tight compartments with no co-ordination. I would request the Food Minister to see that it least some co-ordination is effected with the Railway Ministry so that some arrangements may be made for transporting fish from fishing centres in Malabar to places where they are urgently needed.

Shri Rajeshwar Patel (Hajipur): I take this opportunity to congratulate the Food Minister who took the House into confidence and told us in very plain words that the country is facing a very grim food situation. The Prime Minister also, in some of his statements made during the last few days, has reiterated the same facts. Not only is the situation bad today. Very rightly he is apprehensive of still worse days ahead.

In fact, just as the Food Minister said, conditions are verging on famine in a large part of our country. Yes, it is true. I wonder if the Food Minister has taken care to inform himself that independent India, for the last 18 years, has been importing foodgrains at the rate of 3½ million tons every year. At the rate of six men for one ton of foodgrains, it means food for 20 million people for the whole year. If this country could not have food for 20 million persons every year during the last 18 years, I do not understand calling this particular year as scarcity year or a year where famine is threatened.

As we know, and as Shri Vidyalankar said, in India agriculture has always been a gamble on the monsoon. It has not been so only during the last 20 or 30 years. If we look at the history of this country for the last 200 or 300 years, we will find that famine has been a very recurring feature of our economy. Even

mely, when there was no transport system, scarcity conditions used to result in famine and the entire area used to be affected. High and low were victims alike. But today famine condition does not mean absolute scarcity or absence of foodgrains. Even during the Bengal famine in 1943, on the one hand people were languishing for want of food, and yet food was there. So, the mere fact that food is available does not go to prove that famine conditions do not exist. My contention is that India has been facing famine conditions all these years.

Perhaps as the Food Minister has hinted, and hinted in almost very clear terms, the attention of the Government and the Food Ministry particularly has been drawn to this aspect of the question this year because of the uncertainty of the supplies from America. The only difference that is there in regard to our food situation is the uncertainty of the supplies under PL-480. If perhaps PL-480 supplies were assured in advance, even our present Food Minister perhaps may not have given much thought to these scarcity conditions in certain parts of the country.

Hon. Members have been trying to tell us in the debate during the last three days that unfortunately during these 18 years we have not put agriculture on a proper basis. In fact, I do not disagree with them. I go a step further and say that the Government of India never had a food policy, never had an all-India food policy, they never understood the agricultural problem, nor are they understanding it today.

This morning's newspaper says that the Food Minister is fighting a big battle to win Rs. 700 crores of foreign exchange to buy fertilisers from abroad and Rs. 70 crores for pesticides. I wonder if the Food Minister realises that fertilisers without irrigation mean only burning of the seeds and no more. He has to realise that the famine conditions that face this country taday are not due to lack of fertilisers, but due to lack of irrigational facilities. I will leave it there for him to follow my point, because there is very little time.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma (Khammam): Also fertilisers.

Shri Rajeshwar Patel: If you only care to examine the resources of fertilisers in this country, not only 140 crores but 340 crores tons of fertilisers can be produced in this country if only the Government or the country had a plan for producing fertilisers in this country. World's 25 per cent of cattle population is here, and instead of giving the farmers gobar gas plants, we are thinking in terms of having chemical fertilisers. I wonder if you have studied what the Americans and others who have been using fertilisers for 50 years have to say about chemical fertilisers. They are not very happy with it, but because they do not have any other fertiliser resources, they are forced to look to chemical fertiliser. Chemical fertiliser is no boon.

Unfortunately, the whole trouble in this country is, and again it is to the credit of the present Food Minister that he made certain observations yesterday in Chandigarh to the effect that the Agriculture Ministry is composed of 75 per cent of ignoramuses who have nothing to do with agriculture or who do not have the rural mind. The pity is that hardly many people realise that the Indian farmer is the best farmer in the world. I have had occasion to meet many a farmer in different parts of the world, and I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that the Indian farmer knows all about farming, and he certainly knows much more and many times more than what any Indian agriculture graduate does. Instead of trusting him to deliver the goods, we are tryng to have all kinds of fancy schemes. These fancy schemes cannot produce food. We have to take these people on trust who have ceased to trust us because we are not

[Shri Rajeshwar Patel]

worthy of their trust. We have been trying to help ourselves in many ways, not the farmer. We have been demanding for nearly 18 years, or 14 to 15 years since Parliament came into being, that there should be a rm policy with regard to prices. The Government, for some reason or other, has never been able to see the logic of it, and now if the country is faced with such a situation, what wonder? The country, according time, has come to only the logical conclusion of the policies that we have been pursuing so long.

If we want that the agriculture of this country should look up, then we have to decide boldly. It is not the question of Central responsibility or State responsibility I wonder if it is realised that the 4 crores holdings that are in this country could possibly be the concern of either the Centre or the States. It has to be the concern of the individual owner, and the only thing that the Government here or in the State can do is to organise the resources in a manner that they can easily take advantage of them, to organise credit for them, to organise and create a situation where they can easily get taccavi loans not through the medium or agency of brokers or the so-called co-operatives. The co-operatives hardly serve one per cent of the farmers, and that too the top ones, and I am afraid that the sum of Rs. 250 crores that has been made available by the Reserve Bank for the co-operatives is largely utilised to finance the purchase of foodgrains by the bigger and more prosperous farmers. They are the persons who have advanced money to the smaller ones and they are hoarding stocks in their homes. That is how the money is being utilised.

So, if we really mean business, and unless we mean business, the results as not only in the past 18 years but even in coming 1800 years may not be satisfying because there is already a recorded history of 200 or 300 years where we can find that the country has never been self-sufficient in food. If we now want the country to be self-sufficient, then we have to face facts.

15.29 hrs.

[SHRI SONAVANE *in the Chair*]

Take for instance a small unit called the block. In a block, there are about 60 to 70 thousand persons, there will be about 40 to 50 thousand acres of land. Acharya Kripalani rightly emphasized that while we may not have any objection to the grandiose schemes of the river valley projects whose gestation period is long, we must not and should not have neglected the small scale irrigation programmes. Right here, in Delhi itself some enthusiastic men like Mr. L. K. Jain and others sunk a deep tube-well at a cost of Rs. 60,000 out of which Rs. 40,000 was paid to men who were unskilled workers and Rs. 5,000 was spent on the machine. 200 acres are being irrigated every year for the last four years adding nearly Rs. 600 per acre income to the farmers. There also they have very clearly demonstrated that the input of the so-called fertilisers adds only Rs. 100 while the input of water adds Rs. 600 per acre. Therefore, there should be greater importance on irrigational facilities which could be built up with any foreign aid. With Rs. 700 crores which the Minister is seeking to spend over the purchase of fertilisers, if he could spend this Rs. 700 crores at the rate of Rs. 50,000 per tube well for which he does not have to spend a single paisa by way of foreign exchange, he will have put up nearly 1,40,000 tube wells in this country which could be done within five years. 1,40,000 tube-wells will take care of 1.48 crores acres of land...

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should conclude now.

Shri Rajeshwar Patel: I am concluding, Sir. The benefit would go to about 1.80 crores acres of land. These

is no dearth of areas where the sub-soil water table is high.

When we were passing the law regarding the taking over of the Imperial Bank, Government promised in this House that when it is changed into the State Bank there would be 400 rural units. To this day it had not been done. We took over zamindary and we abolished unsurious institution of the village money lenders. I could understand those steps. We wanted the co-operatives to take the place of the money lenders; we had not succeeded in doing it. If at all we have partially succeeded, there the benefit went really to the big farmers and the small farmers who are more than half of the total were left high and dry for their requirements of capital. The food Min ister must have known even during these eighteen months of his office that agricultural operations not conducted in time do not yield the same result as those conducted in time. Time is the essance of the whole thing. Therefore, the small farmers must get irrigational facility and fertilisers in time. All these can not be in the nature of things the concern either of the Centre or to the States. Therefore, the suggestion is that a commercial organisation could be set up in each block with one bank which could have direct dealings with the people and not through agents who are always there available to the poor farmers. Of the taccavi loans that are given today ultimately what reaches the hand of the farmer is not more than thirty per cent.

Mr. Chairman: Shrimati Shakuntala Devi . . . *(Interruptions)*. Those who want to speak will have to catch my eye. Only one lady stood up and she was called.

श्रीमती शकुन्तला देवी (बंका) सभापति महोदय, स्वतंत्रता-प्राप्ति के अठारह साल के बाद भी आप हमारी सरकार की जनता को भरपेट खाना नहीं दे सकती हैं इस से हमारे देश में फूड की समस्या बहुत जटिल होती जा रही है । सरकार इस बारे में बहुत चिन्तित है कि इस को कैसे हल किया जाये । लेकिन मैं निवेदन करना चाहती हूं कि केवल सोचने से या फ़ाइलों में प्लानिंग करने से यह समस्या हल नहीं हो सकती है । बल्कि खेतों में जाकर काम करने से ही यह समस्या हल की जा सकती है । हमारी सरकार केवल फ़ाइलों पर ही अपने प्लान बनाती है, लेकिन उन को समुचित रूप से कार्यान्वित नहीं कर पाती है । उस ने किसानों को सुविधायें देने के लिए बहुत से प्लान बनाये हैं, लेकिन बेचारे ग़रीब किसानों को कोई सुविधा नहीं मिल पाती है, जिस से वे अपने खेती के काम में सफल नहीं हो सकते हैं ।

हमें पहले सोचना होगा कि खेती के काम में किस चीज की सब से पहले ज़रूरत होती है । ऐसा करने पर ही हमारी सरकार एक अच्छी फूड पालिसी बना सकती है और फूड की समस्या को हल करने में सफल हो सकती है । सब से पहले पानी की व्यवस्था करनी होगी, ताकि हमारे देश की एक एक भूमि को पानी मिल सके । तभी हम खाद और ट्रैक्टरों का उपयोग कर के अपनी उपज बढ़ाने में सफल हो सकेंगे । हम जानते हैं कि अभी भी बहुत सा इलाका ऐसा है, जहां एक इंच भूमि के लिए भी इरिगेशन का कोई इन्तज़ाम नहीं है, बल्कि हम वहां पर केवल मानसून पर ही निर्भर करते हैं ।

हमारे बिहार में खाद्यान्न की हालत यह है कि इस साल चावल दस छटांक के हिसाब से बिका था । अभी भी बारह या तेरह छटांक के हिसाब से चावल बिक रहा है । इतिहास में आज तक चावल इतना मंहगा नहीं बिका था ।

खाद्यान्न के क्षेत्र में सरकार के असफल होने का यही कारण है कि सरकार अपने आफ़िसर से कड़ाई से काम नहीं लेती है । यहां बड़े बड़े आफ़िसर्स तो कुछ काम करते हैं, लेकिन जो सरकारी अफ़सर जिले, गांव और ब्लाक में हैं, उनके कारण वहां पर केवल

[श्रीमती शकुन्तला देवी]

खाने ही मक्की हुई है । वहां पर केवल उन्हीं लोगों की बात सुनी जाती है, जो उन की सेवा गर्म कर पाते हैं ।

मैं आप को एक उदाहरण देना चाहती हूं । राजगीर इलाका पिछले चार साल से एक सूखा क्षेत्र है । वहां धान की फ़सल नहीं हो रही है और रबी भी नहीं हो रही है । वहां केवल चार पांच लाख रुपये की जरूरत है । अगर वहां चार पांच लाख रुपये खर्च कर के इरिगेशन का इन्तजाम कर दिया जाता है, तो वहां करोड़ों मन अन्न उपज सकता है । आप जानते हैं कि वह इलाका बिहार का सब से उपजाऊ इलाका है । वहां के किसान अपनी मेहनत के बल पर एक एक खेत में तीन तीन बार आलू की फ़सल ले कर लेता है । लेकिन इस साल वे आलू की फ़सल बोने में असमर्थ हैं, क्योंकि आलू के लिए खाद (फ़र्टिलाइजर) बहुत आवश्यक है और खाद की वहां पर बहुत कमी है । अगर वे लोग राज्य सरकार के पास जाते हैं, तो राज्य सरकार की तरफ से कहा जाता है कि हमारे पास खाद नहीं है, हम कहां से दें । तब वे केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास जाते हैं तथा वे माननीय मंत्री जी के पास अपनी एक पेटीशन भी भेज चुके हैं और मिल भी चुके हैं, लेकिन आज तक उन को एक छटांक खाद भी नहीं मिल पाई है । वहां इस समय एमोनियम सल्फ़ेट का खाद 120 रुपये बोरे के हिसाब से मिल रहा है, और वह भी केवल ब्लैक मार्केट में—खुली मार्केट या गवर्नमेंट की किसी दुकान में खाद नहीं मिल पाता है ।

इसलिए माननीय मंत्री जी से मेरा निवेदन है कि वह केवल "अधिक अन्न उपजाओ" के नारों में न भूले रहें, बल्कि वह रीयल काम की तरफ़ अधिक ध्यान दें, ताकि हम इस समस्या को हल करने में सफल हों । आज सरकार की फ़ाइलों पर बड़े बड़े प्लान बनाये जाते हैं, लेकिन किसानों की जरूरतें समय पर पूरी नहीं हो पाती हैं जिससे वे प्लान विफल हो जाते हैं । मैं किसान परिवार की लड़की हूं । मैं जानती हूं कि खेती किस तरह से की जाती है । अगर अनाज बोने में एक दिन की भी देर हो जाती है, तो फ़सल खराब हो जाती है । मैं आपको अपना एक अनुभव बताना चाहती हूं । मैंने यहां पूसा इन्स्टीट्यूट से झाड़ोल से मंगाया गया गेहूं का बीज, सोनारा–64, 28 पये में बीस किलोग्राम लिया । मैं ने जा कर मुंगेर डिस्ट्रिक्ट के संग्रामपुर ब्लाक के बी० डी० ओ० से कहा कि मैं ये बीज लाई हूं, आप इस को बोने के लिए अपने इलाके में प्रचार कीजिये । कहा जाता है कि अच्छी खाद और समय पर पानी देने से इस सीड से अस्सी मन प्रति एकड़ की उपज हो सकती है । वह बेचारा टाइम पर खाद नहीं दे सका और इसलिए मैं टाइम पर उस को बो न सकी ।

इस स्थिति में सरकार उपज बढ़ाने के लिए कैसे कह सकती है ? इस प्रकार हम कैसे खेती कर सकते हैं ? यह घोषणा करने से कि दिल्ली के राजपथ पर खेती करो, हमारी फूड की समस्या हल नहीं हो सकती है । फूड की समस्या अगर कोई हल कर सकता है तो किसान ही कर सकता है, दूसरा कोई नहीं, अगर उसे समुचित सुविधा मिल सके ।

जहां तक आलू की खेती का सम्बन्ध है, हमारे बिहार में अगले साल दस लाख टन ज्यादा आलू की उपज में कमी होने का अनुमान है । इस में काफी कमी आ जायेगी । इसका कारण यह है कि खाद नहीं मिलता है । आलू बोने के लिए पर्याप्त मात्रा में खाद मिलना आवश्यक है । ऐसी अवस्था में दो या तीन दफा फसल नहीं पैदा की जा सकती है । इस वास्ते यह बहुत जरूरी है कि खाद का इंतजाम किया जाये । अभी किसान लोग अपने बीज वाले आलू एक रुपया या

8 सेर बेच रहे हैं, चूंकि उसके पास खाद नहीं है और बिना खाद के बो नहीं सकते हैं। जिससे उसे भारी घाटा सहन करना पड़ रहा है। मैं चाहती हूं कि इस ओर भी आप ध्यान दें।

जहां तक औजारों का खेती करने के लिए सम्बन्ध है, मैं निवेदन करना चाहती हूं कि जिस तरह से लड़ाई के मैदान में फौज के लिए अस्त्रों और शस्त्रों की जरूरत होती है, उसी तरह से खेती के मैदान में खेती के औजारों की जरूरत होती है। रशियन ट्रैक्टर्ज सब से कम दामों में मिला करते थे। अब आप ने उनकी कीमत भी नौ दस हजार रुपये कर दी है। वे समय पर मिलते भी नहीं हैं। आप दुकानों पर जायें इनको खरीदने के लिए तो दस हजार रुपये में भी ये जल्दी नहीं मिलते हैं। अगर आज कोई लेने जाये तो उसको कहा जाता है कि चार पांच महीने के बाद मिलेंगे। आप ट्रैक्टर्ज को चाहे विदेशों से मंगायें या देश में ही इनको तैयार करें, लेकिन यह जरूरी है कि किसानों को सस्ते दामों में इसको सुलभ किया जाये। साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहती हूं कि किसानों को ये आसान किश्तों पर सुलभ होने चाहियें। ऐसा आप के पास कोई प्लान नहीं है कि इन को किश्तों पर दिया जा सके। आप एक ऐसा नियम बनावें जिससे दस साल की किश्तों में किसान को ट्रैक्टर मिल सके। इस तरह के जब तक आप ठोस कदम नहीं उठायेंगे तब तक आप की जो नीतियां हैं वे सफल नहीं हो सकती हैं।

बिहार में बटाईदारी का जो कानून है वह भी उपज में बड़ा बाधक है। वह किसान जिसके पास दस बीघा खेती की जमीन होती है, जो उसकी पैतृक सम्पत्ति है, वह कहीं क्लर्क के तौर पर काम या कुछ और काम करता है या मजदूरी करके कुछ काम कर लिया करता है और अपनी जमीन को बटाईदारी पर दे कर थोड़ा बहुत अन्न प्राप्त कर लेता है तथा गरीब बटाईदार जो उसको लेता था उसको भी कुछ थोड़ा बहुत फायदा हो जाता था। अब बटाईदार के डर से लोगों ने सारी जमीन उन से छीन ली है और छीनने के बाद वह चाहे परती पड़ी है या कैसे भी पड़ी है उसका कोई अच्छा उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है। उसको वे बो कर वे उसको ऐसे ही छोड़ देते हैं और जिससे कोई खास उपज नहीं होती है। इस जमीन में भी काश्त हो सके और उपज बढ़ा सके इसके लिए यह जरूरी है कि यह जो बटाईदारी का कानून है इसको या तो खत्म किया जाये या इस में संशोधन किये जायें। उदाहरण के लिये एक आदमी अगर पटना में क्लर्क है तो आप जानते ही हैं कि उसको कितनी आमदनी होती है। उसको सौ दो सौ रुपये माहवार आमदनी होती है। उसे बच्चों को पढ़ाना, लड़कियों की शादी करना, इस थोड़ी आमदनी से उसका गुजारा नहीं चलता है। अगर जमीन को बटाईदारी पर दे दिया जाये तो उसको कुछ और आमदनी हो सकती है और दोनों को फायदा हो सकता है। लेकिन जब इस तरह से नहीं होता है और जमीन को बो कर छोड़ दिया जाता है तो इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि या तो कुछ भी वहां पैदा नहीं होता है या बहुत थोड़ा पैदा होता है। इससे उपज बढ़ाने में सहायता नहीं मिलती है। इस वास्ते इस कानून में आप संशोधन करें।

जहां तक जोनल सिस्टम का ताल्लुक है अनाज के वितरण में इससे बहुत गड़बड़ी पैदा होती है। आप देखें कि पंजाब में तो चना बीस रुपये के भाव से मिलता है लेकिन हमारे यहां बिहार में वह चालीस रुपये के भाव पर मिलता है। बिहार के लोग अधिक चना खाते हैं। लेकिन उनको चना मिलता नहीं है। इसका परिणाम यह होता है कि वे चाहे गेहूं और चाहे चावल ज्यादा खाते हैं जिससे गेहूं चावल की कमी हो जाती है। उनके सामने और कोई चारा ही इसके सिवाय नहीं है। मैं प्रार्थना करती हूं कि

[श्रीमती शकुन्तला देवी]

जो यह जोनल सिस्टम की नीति है इस में आप संशोधन करें और आप ऐसी व्यवस्था करें जिससे सारे हिन्दुस्तान में अनाज के दाम एक रहें । प्रत्येक भारतवासी का हक है । उसे समान अधिकार मिलें ।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहती हूं कि आप अपनी नीति को ठोस करें और जो भी प्रेक्टिकल हो वह करें और कागजी फाइल्ड की ओर आप न जायें ।

श्रीमती मिनीमाता (बालोदा बाजार) : सभापति महोदय, हमारे देश को स्वतंत्र हुए आज अठारह बरस हो गये हैं । पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना में हम ने आशा की थी कि हम अन्न समस्या को हल कर लेंगे । लेकिन हम उसको हल नहीं कर पाये । द्वितीय योजना में फिर हम ने आशा लगाई थी कि हम अस्सी प्रतिशत किसानों को जोकि काश्तकारी करते हैं, उनके उत्पादन के साधनों को उन्नत बना कर अन्न समस्या को हल कर लेंगे । लेकिन उस समय भी हम धोखे में रहे या हम को धोखे में रखा गया । तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना भी समाप्त होने जा रही है माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने हमारे सामने रिपोर्ट पेश की है और उस में काफी विषय दिये गये हैं, लेकिन उन विषयों में से मुझे केवल दो विषय उचित जंचे हैं । एक विषय तो काश्तकारों के लिए दीर्घकालीन ऋण का है और दूसरी छोटी सिचाई योजना से सम्बन्धित है । हमारे काश्तकारों को केवल पानी चाहिये । बिना पानी के काश्तकारी नहीं हो सकती है । पानी के बगैर उनकी फसल सूख जाती है । अगर मानसून पर ही हम भरोसा रखते हैं तो हो सकता है कि हमारी अन्न की समस्या हल ही न हो पाये । कभी भी हम फेल हो सकते हैं । मंत्री महोदय से मेरा अनुरोध है कि छोटी सिचाई योजनाओं को वह प्राथमिकता दें, उनको वह प्रगतिशील बनायें । अन्न की समस्या जन साधारण की समस्या है । खाद्य की समस्या केन्द्र की समस्या नहीं है । यह समस्या जो साधारण जनता की है, इसको क्यों नहीं मंत्री महोदय हाथ में लेते हैं और काश्तकारी को उन्नत बनाने के लिए, वह हर विषय को, हर सुविधा को काश्तकार को नहीं पहुंचाते हैं ? मैं जानना चाहती हूं कि कब तक हम इस देश के नागरिकों को भुलावे में रखें ? आज हम अन्न की समस्या को हल करने के उपायों पर विचार कर रहे हैं, इसके बारे में सोच रहे हैं और कह रहे हैं कि इस समस्या का हम कुछ न कुछ हल निकालेंगे । मैं जानना चाहती हूं कि इस तरह से भुलावे में डाल कर हम क्या काश्तकारों का समाधान कर सकेंगे, और अगर कर सकेंगे तो कब तक के लिये । हो सकता है कि एक दिन ऐसा आ जाये जबकि जनता के रोष का हमें सामना करना पड़े । अगर जनता में रोष पैदा हो गया तो जनता को सम्भालना सरकार के लिए कठिन हो जायेगा ।

जहां तक दीर्घकालीन ऋणों का सम्बन्ध है मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि यह बहुत ही अच्छा विचार है । जब तक आप काश्तकार को दीर्घकालीन ऋण नहीं देंगे तब तक वे काश्तकारी को उन्नत नहीं बना सकेंगे । जब जब इस सदन में अन्न समस्या पर बहस होती है तब तक हमारी सरकार अपनी सरकारी फाइलों के द्वारा एक योजना बना लेती है जिससे न ही काश्तकार को और न ही जनता को कोई सुविधा होती है बल्कि कठिनाई ही होती है । पिछले सैशन में जब अन्न समस्या पर चर्चा चली थी तब एक फूड कारपोरेशन का जन्म हुआ था । अब जब चर्चा चल रही है तो शायद एक एग्रिकलचरल कारपोरेशन का जन्म होगा । इस तरह की जो चीजें हैं आज की अवस्था में ये बढ़ेंगी घटेंगी नहीं ।

ये जो कारपोरेशंज बनती हैं ये कारपोरेशन नहीं होती हैं बल्कि कुरप्शन होता हैं । यहां बड़ी करप्शन होती है । बड़े काश्तकारों से पैसा लेना हो तो वह मिल जाता है । छोटे छोट काश्तकारों का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है उनको इन से कोई फायदा नहीं होता है । जब तक आप छोटे काश्तकारों को प्रोत्साहन नहीं देंगे उनकी सुविधाओं का ख्याल नहीं रखेंगे, उनकी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति नहीं करेंगे तब तक काश्तकारी की जो समस्यायें हैं, वे हल नहीं हो सकती है, तब तक हमारा उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ सकता है

हमारे काश्तकार किसी बात में किसी से पीछे नहीं हैं आप उनको पानी दे दीजिये फिर देखिये वे क्या क्या करके आप को दिखलाते हैं । जिस तरह से हमारे फौजी जवान सीमा पर दुश्मनों के साथ लड़ रहे हैं उसी तरह से हमारे काश्तकार जमीन की एक एक इंच जमीन के साथ लड़ कर उसको उपजाऊ बना कर आप को दे सकते है ।

हमारी दो बुनियादी जरूरतें हैं, एक अन्न की और दूसरे कपड़े की । ये जो दो बुनियादी जरूरतें हैं, ये पूरी होनी चाहियें । मैंने बजट सैशन में भी मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना की थी और अब फिर करती हूं कि हमारी दो अलग अलग योजनाएं होनी चाहियें एक तो प्रतिरक्षा के बारे में और दूसरी अन्न के बारे में । जब तक हम इन दोनों योजनाओं को सफल नहीं बनायेंगे तब तक हम अपने देश को सफलतापूर्वक आगे नहीं बढ़ा सकते हैं । हम जब बाहर से अन्न मंगाते हैं, विदेशों पर अपनी अन्न की जरूरतों के लिए निर्भर रहते हैं, तो इससे हमारी कमजोरी ही जाहिर होती है । हमें चाहिये कि हम अपने पैरों पर खड़े हों और दूसरों पर निर्भर न करें ।

खाद्य समस्या को हल करने में योगदान देने के लिए सभी राज्य प्रस्तुत हैं । किन्तु बिना केन्द्र की सहायता के राज्य अपने प्रयत्नों में सफल नहीं हो सकते हैं । मैं मध्य प्रदेश की ही मिसाल आप को देती हूं । मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार ने एक आपातकालीन योजना बना कर केन्द्र के पास भेजी है । इस योजना में तीन सुझाव हैं । एक तो खाद्यान्न के बारे में, दूसरा छोटी सिंचाई योजनाओं के बारे में और तीसरा जिस को हम रहट कहते हैं, लिफ्ट इरिगेशन कहते हैं, उसके बारे में है । इन तीनों योजनाओं का जो कुल खर्चा कार्य चलाने का है वह 2078 लाख रुपया है । यह एक विस्तृत योजना है जोकि आप के पास भेजी गई है । मध्य प्रदेश के संसद् सदस्य खाद्य मंत्री से मिले भी थे । उन्होंने कुछ सुझाव भी दिये थे । लेकिन अभी तक कुछ नहीं हुआ है । वह योजना आज भी मंत्री महोदय की आफिस की फाइलों में इधर से उधर चक्कर काट रही है और हमारी सरकार को कोई उसके बारे में संतोषजनक जवाब नहीं मिला है । थोड़े दिन पहले मध्य प्रदेश के खाद्य मंत्री जी मध्य प्रदेश के संसद् सदस्यों से मिले थे । उनके कथनानुसार केन्द्र की सहायता के बिना मध्य प्रदेश का काम नहीं चल सकता । उन की प्रेस रिपोर्ट भी केन्द्रीय खाद्य मंत्री महोदय ने पढ़ी होगी । उन्होंने बतलाया कि मध्य प्रदेश का खाद्य उत्पादन पिछले वर्ष से 35 लाख टन से भी कम हुआ है । हमारा छत्तीसगढ़ विस्तार क्षेत्र, जो कि मेरा चुनाव क्षेत्र है, हमेशा से महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात को अन्न देता रहा है । अभी मैं भोपाल गई थी, आज ही वहां से आई हूं । वहां से हमें यह समाचार मिला है कि एक छटांक अन्न भी लोगों को नहीं मिल रहा है । जिस दिन मैं आ रही थी, मेरे रिक्शे के सामने एक आदमी आया और कहने लगा कि मुझ से चार आने पैसे ले लिया जाये और मुझे कहीं से एक छटांक चावल दिला दिया जाये । जब यह हालत उस छत्तीसगढ़ की है तो आप अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि दूसरी जगहों की क्या हालत होगी । हम ने मंत्री महोदय को लिखा था कि छत्तीसगढ़ में बारिश न होने की वजह से

[श्रीमती मिनीमाता]

वहां अन्न की समस्या भयंकर होने वाली है। मंत्री महोदय ने मिलने का समय भी दिया था। मध्य प्रदेश के हम कुछ सदस्य उन से मिलने गये। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि आप का तो सप्लस एरिया है, आप को इतनी चिन्ता करने की जरूरत नहीं है। इस को सुन कर मुझे हमारे छत्तीसगढ़ की एक कहावत याद आ गई। एक आदमी दांत निकले हुए नदी में डूब रहा था। उस को देख कर एक आदमी ने कहा कि देखो, वह आदमी डूब रहा है, नहीं वह हंस रहा है। यही हालत हमारे मध्य प्रदेश की है। वहां की अन्न की स्थिति संकट में है लेकिन मंत्री महोदय का यह विचार है मध्य प्रदेश के लिये कि वह एक सप्लस एरिया है।

मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का कर्तव्य केवल अन्न पर कब्जा करना ही है, उन का कर्तव्य किसानों को मदद करना और छोटी सिंचाई योजनाओं को ठीक ढंग से चलाना नहीं है। हमारी पूर्व पीढ़ियों से हमें सुनने को मिला था कि जैसे कलकत्ते में सन् 1942 में अकाल पड़ा था उसी तरह से छत्तीसगढ़ में सन् 1902 में अकाल पड़ा था और स्थिति यह आ गई थी कि आदमियों ने थोड़े से अन्न के लिये अपने बच्चे को बेचा था। अभी हमारे पड़ोस में एक आदमी है जिस ने एक किलो चावल के लिये अपने बच्चे को बेचा था। वह आदमी अब भी जिन्दा है। सन् 1902 में कहते हैं कि छत्तीसगढ़ में ऐसी स्थिति आ गई थी कि आदमियों को अपने बच्चे भी भून कर खाते देखा गया था। इस बार भी हो सकता कि छत्तीसगढ़ में ही स्थिति आ जाये।

कम उत्पादन होते हुए भी पिछले वर्ष मध्य प्रदेश ने गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र, दिल्ली, मैसूर तथा अन्य राज्यों को 50 हजार टन ज्वार और 13 हजार टन चना तथा अन्य अन्न दिये थे। जब मध्य प्रदेश की नीति इतनी उदार है तो केन्द्र की नीति मध्य प्रदेश के लिये इतनी कंजूसी क्यों है। दो सालों से देखा गया है कि मध्य प्रदेश में गेहूं की फसल अच्छी नहीं रही है। इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्र को हम को सहायता करनी चाहिये थी, लेकिन अभी तक हम को सन्तोषजनक ढंग से केन्द्र से जवाब नहीं मिला है। आज देश एक संकट से गुजर रहा है, विदेशी आक्रमणों ने हमारी आंखें खोल दी हैं। हम को यह निश्चय कर लेना चाहिये हम को अपनी जरूरत के लिये स्वावलम्बी बनना पड़ेगा। कमसे कम अन्न के मामले में विदेशों पर निर्भर रहने से, उन के गुलाम होने से, किसी भी समय हम अन्न संकट के घेरे में आ सकते हैं।

श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी (कोप्पल) : सभापति महोदय, इस भारतवर्ष का चित्र हमेशा से जरायती का रहा है। जब तक हम इस बैकग्राउंड में, पूरी समस्या को न देखें और उसी दृष्टि से अपने देश की हुकूमत का ढांचा न बनायें, उस वक्त तक हम किसी भी तरह से कामयाब नहीं हो सकते। इस मुल्क में 200 सालों तक जो ब्रिटिश हुकूमत रही है उस ने जो पालिसी अपने बजट की रखी थी वही पालिसी आज भी इस हुकूमत की चल रही है। इस जमाने में भी हम ने इस बजट की पद्धति को नहीं बदला है।

Mr. Chairman: I will request hon. members not to approach the Chair. If they want to communicate anything to the Chair, they may send slips.

श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी : आजादी से पहले के जमाने में हम विदेशों से कपड़ा या जो दूसरी चीजें मंगवाते थे, उस का भी विरोध किया गया था। यहां तक कि गांधी जी ने तो, जो कपड़ा इम्पोर्ट किया जाता था, उस को जलवाया भी। जिस दिन तक हम भारतवर्ष में बाहर से अन्न मंगवाना बन्द नहीं करेंगे, उस वक्त तक, वह हमारी आजादी पर लानत की तरह बना रहेगा। लिहाजा हमारे खाद्य या अन्न मंत्री को यह कोशिश करनी चाहिये

कि हम इस देश में बाहर से अन्न मंगवाना बन्द करें ।

मैं खाद्य मंत्री को बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने साफ लफ्जों में हमें बतलाया कि कितनी गम्भीर खाद्य समस्या इस मुल्क में है और दूसरे महकमे उन से सहयोग करने से किस तरह बाज रहते हैं । यहां पर अगर मैं यह कहूं तो कोई ज्यादती नहीं होगी कि जो हमारी बजट बनाने की पालिसी है, वही ठीक नहीं है । हमारे इस मुल्क में जो भी आमदनी आती है वह ज्यादा से ज्यादा एग्रिकल्चर सेक्टर से आती है । जब उसकी 50 फी सदी आमदनी हम एग्रिकल्चर से हासिल करते हैं, जो कि इस मुल्क के करीब 80 फी सदी किसान देते हैं, तब क्या वजह है कि हम अपने बजट को एग्रिकल्चर को बढ़ावा देने वाले और इरिगेशन को बढ़ावा देने वाले ढांचे में नहीं डाल सकते और इस के लिये ज्यादा पैसे नहीं दे सकते । सिर्फ बातों से या बयानों से या काश्तकार को इधर उधर 10, 20 करोड़ या 100, 200 करोड़ रु० मुहैया कर देने से और हजारों करोड़ों का अन्न बाहर से मंगा कर, कुछ होने वाला नहीं है । इस तरह से आप अपने उत्पादन को कामयाब करने के लिए कुछ नहीं कर सकते । हम को हर तरह से देखना है कि : इस मुल्क का बजट एग्रिकल्चर को बढ़ावा देने वाला हो । आप कह सकते हैं कि आजकल इमर्जेन्सी है । लेकिन अगर इमर्जेन्सी से पहले के बजटों को देखा जाये तो पायेंगे कि इस स्टेट को वैलफेअर स्टेट कहा जाता था, एग्रिकल्चर स्टेट कहा जाता था, लेकिन वैलफेअर प्रोग्राम के लिये अब तक क्या किया गया है । वैलफेअर प्रोग्राम की बात जान कर आप को ताज्जुब होगा । 'सेंट्रल बजट इन ब्रीफ' हमारे सामने रखा गया है । जब तक इमर्जेन्सी नहीं थी, तब तक 21 फी सदी एग्रिकल्चर की तरफ जाता था, लेकिन अब सिर्फ 10 फी सदी ही रखा गया है; उस से ज्यादा नहीं । आप जितने वैलफेअर और प्लैनिंग की बात कर रहे हैं उस में प्लैनिंग, वैलफेअर और एग्रिकल्चर सब कुछ मिला कर, इस डिपार्टमेंट का खर्च 10 फी सदी रखा गया है । और इस में से भी एग्रिकल्चर से ताल्लुक रखने वाला रुपया सिर्फ 2 या 3 फी सदी है, इस से ज्यादा नहीं । जिस मुल्क में 80 फी सदी लोग खेती से ताल्लुक रखने वाले रहते हों, उस में 3 फी सदी बजट का खेती के लिये रख कर, अगर यह सोचा जाये कि इस से खाद्य समस्या हल हो जायेगी, यह अपने को धोखा देना है, मुल्क को धोखा देना है और अपनी आत्मा को धोखा देना है । इसलिये मैं अपील करना चाहता हूं इस हाउस के सदस्यों से कि वे जल्द से जल्द इस बात पर विचार करें और कम से कम बजट का 50 फी सदी एग्रिकल्चर के लिये मुहैया करें ।

और मुल्कों में चांद तक पहुंचने के लिये रिसर्चेज चल रही हैं, एटोमिक एनर्जी के ऊपर आप भी 20 या 25 करोड़ रु० खर्च करते हैं, लेकिन अपने मुल्क के अन्दर नदियों का इतना पानी बह कर समुद्र में चला जाता है, क्या आप उस को जमा कर के, खेतों तक नहीं पहुंचा सकते, क्या हम इस नदी के पानी को लिफ्ट इरिगेशन के जरिये से खेतों में नहीं पहुंचा सकते हैं ? शहर में अगर बिजली बन्द होती है तो बन्द होने दीजिये, अन्धेरा होता है तो होने दीजिये, लेकिन पहले बिजली की ताकत से पानी लिफ्ट करके जमीन को दिया जाय । आप को यह सुनकर ताज्जुब होगा कि यहां पर कोई राष्ट्रीय नीति एग्रीकल्चर की या खाद्य समस्या की कुछ भी नहीं है । अगर कुछ सोच-विचार है भी तो इतने मुहकमे बढ़ गये हैं कि, उन में आप हाथ पैर नहीं चला सकते । यहां तक कि मिनिस्टर के मन में रहते हुए भी एग्री-कल्चर की यह समस्या या दूसरी समस्या हल हो सकती है, तो भी उसको करने से वह बिलकुल कासिर हैं, बिलकुल मजबूर हैं । इस एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का फार्मर्स की दृष्टि से

[श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी]

रीओरियेंटेशन होना चाहिए; यह ढांचा बिलकुल बदलना चाहिए ।

16 hrs.

बहुत बातें कही जाती हैं कि फर्टिलाइजर सप्लाई किया जा रहा है । लेकिन क्या सिस्टम है आप का फर्टिलाइजर सप्लाई करने का ? स्टेट का जो कोआपरेटिव यूनियन है, उसके द्वारा आप डिस्ट्रिक्ट कोआपरेटिव यूनियन को देते हैं । डिस्ट्रिक्ट वाले तहसील को देते हैं और वहां से विलेज में जाता है । इस तरह से पांच जगह से होकर जाने में 18–20 रुपये उसका मूल्य हो जाता है । और इस साल तो मैसूर यूनियन का जो फर्टिलाइजर था, उसके सम्बन्ध में बहुत सी शिकायत और तार भी आ चुके हैं । जहां पर कि इरिगेशन होता है, वहां पर सप्लाई बिलकुल कंट्रोल रेट से नहीं हुई । व्यापारियों के पास 70 और 65 रुपये में एक थैला बिकाऊ होता है, तो वहां की कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी को खारिज किया जाय क्योंकि वहां की यूनियन में ही ब्लैक मार्केटिंग की शिकायत आयी, पेपर में निकली है । तो इस तरह से जो ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन चल रहा है, तो मौके पर खाद न मिलने की वजह से, पानी नहीं मिलने की वजह से बहुत नुकसान हो जाता है । पानी के बारे में तो जो मिनिस्टर मर्यादा रेड्डी ने कहा है कि केन्द्र में प्रोजेक्ट को लेकर जल्दी से जल्दी उसको पूरा किया जाना चाहिए, मैं उसका पूरा पूरा समर्थन करता हूं । केन्द्र जल्दी से जल्दी उस प्रोजेक्ट पर अमल करे । लेकिन जब तक यह वाटर डिस्प्यूट चल रहा है, रिवर्स के पानी का झगड़ा चल रहा है, इस झगड़े को खत्म नहीं करेंगे, तब तक काम नहीं चलेगा । मेरी खास शिकायत इरिगेशन मिनिस्टर श्री के० एल० राव से है । वह इस पानी के झगड़े को खत्म नहीं करने दे रहे हैं । मेरा विश्वास है कि जब तक वह इस पद पर रहेंगे, यह पानी का झगड़ा खत्म नहीं होगा । क्या वजह है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट का ट्रिब्यूनल नियुक्त करके इस झगड़े को समाप्त नहीं करते और उसके बाद केन्द्र इस प्रोजेक्ट को अपने हाथ में लेकर पूरा कर सकता है, लेकिन यह क्यों नहीं करते ?

रायलड़ीमा का जो फेमिन स्ट्रिकेन एरिया है, वह कर्नाटक में है । अपर तुंगभद्रा प्रोजेक्ट से उसको इरिगेशन मिल सकता है । लेकिन अपर तुंगभद्रा प्रोजेक्ट का सर्वे 1890 में हुआ था और उस जमाने में 12 करोड़ रुपये का अन्दाजा उसके लिए हुआ । लेकिन 60–70 वर्ष हो जाने के बाद भी, आज तक यह अपर तुंगभद्रा प्रोजेक्ट क्यों नहीं लिया गया ? उसका फाइनल सर्वे नहीं हुआ । इस प्रोजेक्ट को जल्दी से जल्दी लिया जाना चाहिए ।

फेमिन कंडीशन मैसूर में किस तरह से है, उसका हाल मैं यहां पर बताऊं तो यह कहेंगे कि मैं विरोधी होने के कारण विरोधी दृष्टिकोण से ऐसा कह रहा हूं । लेकिन यह चीफ मिनिस्टर का पत्र मैं आप को पढ़कर सुनाना चाहता हूं, उसके एक दो सेंटेंस सुनाना चाहता हूं । इसकी कापी फूड मिनिस्टर को भी भेजी जा चुकी है :—

> "The condition in the rural areas is indescribably bad and every day it is deteriorating. Will you kindly help me. As you know, I said in the Working Committee of the AICC that an extremely precarious food situation is prevailing in Mysore and not even 50 per cent of the expected annual production of foodgrains will be possible this year on account of the total failure of rainfall."

उसके लिए 9 लाख टन की उन्होंने मांग की है । हां, कुछ आप भेज रहे हैं, लेकिन भेजने का और तकसीम करने का तरीका इतना बुरा है कि जिसकी वजह से ठीक से

लोगों को मिल नहीं पाता है । कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी वाले जाते हैं तो उनको नहीं मिलता है । ऐसी ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव डिफिकल्टीज हैं बड़े-बड़े मिल वाले जाते हैं, कृष्णा मिल वाले जाते हैं तो मिल जाता है । करोड़ों रुपये का इसमें गड़बड़ हुआ है और यह सब शिकायतें आयी हैं । इसलिए ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का जो लक्ष्य है, उसको भी ठीक करना चाहिए ।

जब तक यह बजट जो है, इसका पचास परसेंट आप ऐग्रीकल्चर के लिए मुहैया नहीं करेंगे, तब तक केवल बातों से यह काम हल नहीं होगा और यह पानी का झगड़ा तब तक खत्म नहीं होगा, जब तक केन्द्रीय सरकार सुप्रीम कोर्ट का ट्रिब्यूनल बिठा कर, इस को हल नहीं करती ।

सभापति महोदय : मिस्टर जे० आर० मेहता .....

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय : मैंने पचासों दफा कहा, सब को मौका दिया, हमको क्यों नहीं देते ? .... (**व्यवधान**) ... आप मेरा अपमान करते हैं । कितनी दफा मैंने कहा । आप ने सब को मौका दिया, मुझ को मौका नहीं देते ।

Shri J. R. Mehta (Pali): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wish to draw the pointed attention of the hon. Food Minister and this august House to several paradoxes and anomalies which are bedevilling our food policy. It may be that they are matters of commonplace, but my grievance is that even these commonplace matters are being overlooked.

The first anomaly is that the producers in the State which produces the most get the least out of it. The producers there get the least prices. We talk of incentives to the producer, but can we think of a greater disincentive than this?

Secondly, people are taking more and more to cash crops, and yet we say we want to produce more and more food. Earlier in the debate, we heard an hon. Member here, who claimed to be a farmer and who solemnly averred that he will not sow any cereal on an inch of land if he can help it. Unless you control the cash crops either with incentives or by legislative action, we cannot hope to get more production.

Thirdly, we fix the maximum prices without the capacity to enforce them. We cannot enforce them because we have not sufficient stocks. The result is that we create black-market and that blackmarket leads to higher prices and inflation.

16.08 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Another anomaly is that we fix the maximum prices of cereals and we do not fix the maximum prices of coarse grains. The result is that in places where there is no rationing or in cities, we get coarse grains at higher prices than the cereals. Last year when I was in Calcutta I found people giving cereals to cattle because there the people are given half wheat and half rice under compulsion. Those who do not use wheat they give it to the cattle. We talk of rationing without sufficient stock needed for the purpose. Shri Kripalani was rightly complaining that this is not the way to make rationing successful. Then, we have rightly or wrongly paralysed the trade without realising that in our present state of economy, when a very large percentage of our farmers have only marginal surplus to give and when we want some agency which can knock at their door to mop up that small surplus, we have not found any alternative agency which can do this job.

We talk so much about fertilisers and yet all these years we have not done very much to make ourselves self-sufficient in fertilisers. The way we are planning we do not know when these deficiencies will be made up and yet, in our obsession for chemical fertilisers, we have neglected the use of whatever green manure

[Shri J. R. Mehta]

or compost that can be available in the country.

In this context I have a feeling that we have done a lot of disservice by running down the cow because the cow, whatever else it may be is a miniature fertiliser factory and if we could use cowdung by finding some alternative substitutes which could be used for fuel, we can make up for much of this deficiency in fertilisers.

We talk of agriculture being raised to the level of an industry as a means for increased food production and yet we have left nothing undone to reduce our holdings to small bits. Fragmentation has gone apace and we have done nothing to consolidate the holdings and make them economic.

We complain of diversity of agencies for implementation and yet we have done nothing to bring about unified control. The agencies for the implementation of the programmes of agricultural production, we are told, are several and they suffer from several drawbacks. This the hon. Food Minister had admitted in this pamphlet which has been circulated amongst us.

I can go on multiplying these anomalies and paradoxes but whatever I have said should, I think, suffice to convince the House that everything is not going on well and what I mean to stress is that unless we can resolve all these paradoxes and anomalies, whatever we might do and whatever might be our intentions, we shall not be able to achieve our goal.

The greatest paradox, of course, is that the ultimate responsibility lies with the Centre—at least, everybody takes it that the ultimate responsibility of feeding the people is with the Centre—and yet we are at the mercy of the States. They can do whatever they like. There is no uniform policy even now as regards distribution, procurement, rationing or so many things. My submission is that unless these anomalies and paradoxes are rectified, we shall always be in difficulties.

We had the hon. Food Minister telling us that all the Chief Ministers are co-operating with him. I think, this is only a political statement. My apprehension is that he has made separate and secret treaties with each of them and, therefore, cannot complain on the floor of this House. This is probably mixing politics with food. In any case, I should like to say that notwithstanding our fervent appeals to keep food free from politics, we should keep in mind that the local politician is too much of a politician to abide by this advice. With considerable pain I have to say that I know of an instance in a State when a year back a highly placed politician and a member of the Government was preaching to the cultivators that they should not bring their grain into the market because that was the time when they could have their revenge on the urban people.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Shinkre (Marmagoa): He is making very good points.

Shri J. R. Mehta: I will touch upon two other aspects briefly of the situation. One is that we are talking *ad nauseum* about putting in more and more inputs—fertilisers, seeds, irrigation, credit and all that—but may I ask respectfully, do our cultivators not know all these things? The difficulty is not that they do not know, but the difficulty is that whatever inputs are available are not readily made available to them. The seed does not reach them in time; the water is not given them in time; the fertilisers do not reach them in time—whatever we have in the country. So my suggestion is that we should have a depot in each district where all these things should

be stocked for a year in advance so that they do not arrive too late after the crop has been sown.

One word about Rajasthan and I will have done.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All that you have said applies to Rajasthan.

Shri J. R. Mehta: My State is in a very bad way and the situation is worst ever. The Rajasthanis do not complain; that is the difficulty. They are used to famines and, therefore, they do not complain as loudly as other States do. But I wish to emphasize that the situation there is as worse as it can be and, therefore, I will appeal to the Food Minister to pay special attention to Rajasthan. In this connection I would specially appeal to him to think of advancing the construction of the Rajasthan Canal because if we can cut down the period of its construction and reduce it by five years and complete the whole construction in two years, probably we would have gone a long way in meeting the food shortage of India.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee.

श्रीमती सहोदराबाई राय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपको पचास दफा कहा, पर आप पीछे वालों को समय नहीं देते ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will go on even till seven o'clock if you want, but Members must have patience and sit here and should not demand quorum.

श्रीमती सहोदराबाई राय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप हमको मौका नहीं देते । पीछे वालों को भी मौका दीजिये ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप शारदा मुखर्जी नहीं हैं, आप बैठ जाइए ।

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee (Ratnagiri): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, Members who have spoken before me have contributed in a large measure to matters regarding irrigation and other agricultural problems; therefore, I am not going to add to their opinions, but to say that as far as I can see the food problem hinges on two important aspects—firstly, on the increased production of foodgrains and, secondly, equally important, the distribution of the foodgrains. Therefore, during the short time at my disposal I am going to speak mainly on the question of distribution.

The fact that the brunt of this debate has fallen upon the Food Minister is, I think, rather unjust because of the various aspects of this problem. He can only carry the burden of a very small part of the responsibility. Therefore I would say that looking at it from the economic point of view, prices in general had been rising of all commodities. Consumer prices, particularly of the working class, had an upsurge, starting from December, 1963. In January 1965 the price level had gone up to 161.1 and in August 1965 to 166.4. As prices kept on going up, so did the industrial wages. Therefore the purchasing power of the people had gone up and it was only natural that the foodgrains should find their way into the markets which could give them better prices. While the prices have been going up, unfortunately the industrial production has had a deceleration and, therefore, although the industrial growth in 1963-64 was 9.1 per cent, in 1964-65, it dropped to 6.4 per cent. One can say, especially judging from the place I come, roundabout Bombay, where agriculture, in any case, is not a very paying thing and people have to come to the cities, that the industrial growth has not been as fast as one would have liked it to be. There has been a double pressure. Taking all this into consideration, the prices which prevailed in the cities have also affected agriculture. There is no reason why the agriculturist should sell his product at a lower

[Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee]

price than what he would get in markets which do not necessarily come within his State but which the Government says he should cater to. If we want to cope with this situation, it is necessary that the agricultural supplies should be stepped up and this can be the only thing which can have any impact on the prices and on our economic growth.

One of the interesting facts is that it is not the agricultural produce which has gone down but it is the marketability of these things which has come down. For instance, in 1960-61, the production of rice was 34.2 million tons and the procurement was only 8.8 lakh tons. In 1961-62, the production of rice went upto 34.8 million tons and the procurement was only 5.1 lakh tons. In 1962-63, the procurement of rice was 4.7 lakh tons. In 1963-64, the production of rice was 36.9 million tons and the procurement was only 7 lakh tons. Only in 1964-65, when the Government came in in a strong way that the procurement improved a bit. The production of rice was 38.7 million tons and the procurement was 12.8 lakh tons. In the case of wheat also, we see the same thing. The production has gone up but the procurement has not kept pace with it. Similarly, we see that it is not that the food production has gone down. For instance, in 1963-64, the total production of foodgrains was 79.4 million tons and in 1964-65 we had a rise of 10 per cent in production. We also had higher imports. In 1963-64, the import was to the tune of about 4½ million tons and during the last year, the import was to the extent of 6 million tons. But in spite of that, in last summer, we had the worst crisis of food shortage.

What I want to point is that it is the responsibility of the Government to see that two things are done. One is, that the produce is brought in adequate quantity into the market and, secondly, that the distribution is effected in such a way that it does not go only to those who can pay higher prices but that it is available in sufficient quantity to the poor man.

The Food Minister has told us that he is greatly concerned about the food imports. He has told us that we have, unfortunately to depend very heavily on the imports of P. L. 480. But these P. L. 480 imports seem to be increasing every year. Our food production increases every year and it seems that the position of shortage does not improve. This is what the Reserve Bank of India Currency and Finance Report says. It says that out of the total assistance that our country has had during the first four years of the Third Five Year Plan, upto the end of 1965, aid authorisation from the U.S.A. under P. L. 480 programme amounted to Rs. 1,386 crores or about one-half of the total assistance from that country. It is estimated that in 1964-65, the net foreign assistance is higher by Rs. 188 crores than in the previous year. The Report says that the P.L. 480 assistance in 1964-65 amounted to Rs. 306 crores wheras during the previous year it was to the tune of Rs. 216 crores. I read in the newspapers this morning that we are expecting even a higher allocation or a higher allotment of import of foodgrains to the tune of 11 million tons from America as against 6 million tons last year. This is indeed a sad state of affairs. In fact, I would say that the P.L. 480 import has been the bane of our life and as long as we continue to depend on it, I am afraid, we shall make no effort whatsoever either to increase production in the country or to distribute it in such a way that it can reach the poor man and that it does not go only into the mouths and the pockets of the rich men and the middle-men.

I know there are limitations as to the controls which the Central Government can effectively impose. I should say that the Central Government has at least superficially the

promise of cooperation from various sections of communities and from various States. But in point of fact this does not happen at all. We have the zonal system, the single-State zones. But how far does this single-State zone opearte? How far is it true that there is no smuggling out of those States? Even in the case of deficit States where the Central Government provides the grain to feed that States—the Central Government provides 10 times the amount that it undertook to provide earlier—still there is a deficit. In the case of surplus States, where the promises are given that so much grain will be supplied to the Centre or to the adjoining States, these promises are not being kept. I do not want to find fault with anyone. But the fact is that the zonal system has not proved as successful as it was hoped and I would, therefore, suggest to the Minister that he should reconsider this and that he should perhaps reinstitute the old system under which there was the southern zone for rice, Madhya Pradesh was linked up with Gujarat and Maharashtra and there was the eastern group of West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. I suggest this because, at any rate, if there were shortages, the Central Government would be liable to the commitment of less amount of grain than it is today. Today the commitment of Central Government is 23 lakhs. Last year, it was able to procure 15 to 16 lakh tons of rice and with the drought that the country is facing today, probably it will procure 12 lakh tons. There will be a shortage in the procurement of rice. How does the Central Government hope to make up that deficiency and provide 23 lakh tons to which it is committed—10 lakh tons for Kerala, 6 lakhs tons for Maharashtra and so on?

With regard to fixation of prices which has been recommended by the Foodgrains Prices Commission, I would say that the support price is a very good idea but where the maximum price is below the ruling market price, it will just not work. No farmer can be persuaded to hand-over his grain at a price which is not remunerative and which is not in keeping with the market rate. The Government has suggested that there should be a monopoly procurement and that there should be a levy. In my State of Maharashtra, where there was a monopoly procurement for jowar, the State was able to procure only 7 per cent of the production. In Andhra Pradesh, where the annual production of rice is 46 lakh tons, the Government was able to collect only 5 lakh tons. So, both the levy system and the procurement system have not been as successful as the Government would have liked them to be.

The Minister has said that there should be discipline and co-operation. May I just say that he may have either discipline or co-operation; he cannot have both. If any one does not act as he is expected to, then you take the law in your hands; you take the responsibility to see that he is punished; otherwise, you cannot have discipline. In the Army one is shot at sight. If it is co-operation that you want; then you must go along the way that other people expect you to go. You have to come to some compromise. This is the decision that he has to take. But the fact is that he cannot have both discipline and co-operation then the State policy will not work.

Lastly, may I say that already there is some amount of panic in the people due to the military danger on our frontiers and let us not have a further alarm and panic because of food shortage. We are short of food, but we are not that short. Let us create confidence in the people.

Shri Himmatsinhji (Kutch): Hardly a session passes without our discussing the food problem. This problem of food is discussed in this House as well as outside the House, but the more we discuss it, the worse it seems to become.

[Shri Himmatsinhji]

Recently the Prime Minister made an announcement that the nation should grow more food. Perhaps he had in mind the approaching rabi season, and that is why he made this clarion call to the nation. At that time I was in my area the farmer was running about, going from pillar to post, to get crude oil for his pumping sets; there was hardly oil enough to irrigate his normal crops. How could there be any possibility of his growing more food. Apart from that I do not know whether the hon. gentlemen who sit opposite, who adorn the treasury benches, know exactly as to what are the difficulties that the farmer has to go through; if they were known to them, then we would not be facing this situation; the farmer would not be suffering from these difficulties. The farmer has to contend with not only the vagaries of weather, but has also to face the corrupt officials right from the smallest revenue officer upto the Mamlatdar or Tahsildar as he is known in many parts of the country. Apart from that, in my State at least there is another difficulty which he has to face, i.e., the Panchayat administration; the Collector is there, the District Development Officer is also there; there are two sets of people working there; it is confusion worse confounded as far as the poor man in the village is concerned.

Mere solgans and messages are not going to produce food. We have to back them up by properly calculated action. I wonder, out of all the things that are written down in official pamphlets, etc., how many are really put into action. We see jeeps running about in the country; we see money being wasted, but the farmer has yet to get his benefit from all those projects.

We are going through a period of acute food shortage. Even Government have admitted that. But we still persist in the old methods. It is rather strange that no one tries to go deep into the real cause of this chronic complaint. The farmer must get the incentive. But where is the incentive? The hon. members who spoke before me have talked of incentives also. Agriculture is also an industry and whatever the farmer does, must pay to him. Some hon. members said that there should be a curb put on growing cash crops. I do not think that it would help because after all, the farmer has to see to the profit that he has to make; if he cannot make profit out of the crop that he grows—foodgrains—then he goes in for growing cash crops.

Let us now come to the facilities which are supposed to be there for the farmers—the land mortgage banks, various societies, etc. They have now become a complete machinery for strengthening the Congress rule. Those people who deal with these problems do not seem to be sympathetic either. In the year before last, there was a famine in our part—a complete famine in North Gujarat. I was touring. It happened to be the time when Panchayat elections were also going on. I asked one farmer about the machines he had. He said, "what could I do; I cannot vote for anybody else except the Congress because they have given me this machine, this money, the subsidy, etc. are given to me. I am also allowed to run it for grinding flour." But that is only a side show. He is not supposed to do that. If that was known officially, he would not get his subhidy. These things go on.

Then we talk about rising prices; in every walk of life there has been a rise in price, but so far as the farmer is concerned, no attention has been paid. The best incentive that he can get is remission of land revenue. If the States and the Centre could reduce their unproductive expenditure and free the farmer from paying land revenue, it will be a good enough incentive and I am sure, the results will be seen within a short

period. If that could not be done, at least the Centre and the States could resort to levying the assessment of land revenue in kind instead of cash; that will help the Government also to procure the food which they want to do compulsorily now. There too, some bold action will be necessary; it is no use their saying this or that. We have heard from the Government that we would have self-sufficiency by a certain time; yet, as the hon. lady member has quoted, we are still importing millions of tonnes of foodgrains. We were at a loss as to what to do when the United States recently said that they might not be able to give all the food that we required. In the circumstances, the earlier we try to become self-sufficient, the better for the country; the better for the honour of the country. The present shortage is due mainly to faulty distribution. So many speakers before me have spoken against the zonal system. Why should there be these zones? If there is a free movement of grain, I have no doubt that there will be no difficulty for the people at large. It is because of these restrictions now and the rationing that will come that the situation will become worse, and I have no doubt about it. Besides, the farmers will go in for cash crops on a greater scale if they do not get through procurement, rationing etc. remunerative prices.

There is also the question of irrigation. Time and again we have talked about irrigating more and more lands. Yet nothing seems to have been done. I do not mind if certain projects are cut but more money is allocated for irrigation. Medium—and small-scale irrigation works should be taken up immediately, particularly in areas which perpetually suffer from drought etc., because in North Gujarat, Rajasthan and many other places, there is no subsoil water and it is very necessary that every drop of water that comes down through rain should be conserved. It does not matter if with a small dam we cannot irrigate many acres of land, but that will at least help the subsoil water to rise, the water table to rise.

I would have liked to say much more, but since my time is up, I would conclude by saying this. Let Government show courage and do away with all these restrictions, and I have no doubt that the country will not suffer as much as it is doing now.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Dr. Melkote.

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बताइए कि मुझे मौका देंगे या मैं चली जाऊं ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठिये ।

Dr. Melkote (Hyderabad): One of the most essential things or rather the most important and essential thing to avoid famine is to give adequate quantities of water to the land. The farmer is prepared to work even in the worst drought conditions; seed is available and manure is available, but what is lacking essentially is water. I would like to concentrate, therefore, on only one aspect, and that is this question of supply of water. During the past eighteen years, Indian has done exceedingly well. What the British Government did in a period of 150 years we have done in one year, and we have been giving water in increased quantities. But in spite of it, famine conditions are prevalent in India, and the condition is extremely serious. Therefore, the prime essence of the whole situation is the adequacy of water, particularly when the rains fail.

It is essentially due to this that large irrigation projects have been thought of. But let us not forget that even today, after all these years, food is produced not so much under the big irrigation projects as under wells or small tanks or medium-sized projects. The medium-sized projects are also not very many. In the south alone, in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Madras and Kerala,

[Dr. Melkote]

there are nearly 1,15,000 tanks and they irrigate about 10 to 15 million acres. The lands which do not come under the PWD irrigation system form about 50 per cent. The remaining 50 per cent comes under the medium-sized and the large-sized dams. But then, as a result of the facilities available for irrigation under the big projects in the south and possibly the whole of India, not more than 2 million acres have come under the plough, whereas in the south alone under the small tanks more than 10 million acres are being irrigated. If today food is being produced in the country, it is not so much the major irrigation projects as the small irrigation projects that are of very great importance in its production. As I said, more than 50 per cent of the tanks which have an irrigation potential of 10—50 acres only—these come under revenue—are not being attended to, and for years and years they are neglected. 10—50 acres is not a small thing in our country, because under the well irrigation system, we may be able to irrigate about two to four acres only. But here 10—50 acres is a sizeable area of land and it must also be remembered that the small tanks which irrigate these acres constitute 50 per cent of the total irrigation potential.

On account of storms and other things, about 3-4 per cent of these tanks get damaged annually. Tanks are constructed in a series and when they get damaged, they do not get attended to for a period of five, ten and even fifteen years. During this period of 18 years, we have provided plenty of money to State Governments to repair these small tanks, but still only 30 per cent of these small tanks have been attended to, 70 per cent not attended to at all, to the detriment of our food production. Under the major irrigation projects, electricity is produced and on these Rs. 70—Rs. 80 crores are being spent. In the TVA, if they spend Rs. 100 crores for this purpose, they spend anything between Rs. 200 and Rs. 300 crores on development of the land. Here we are prepared to construct the tanks and canals and possibly take the water up to the land, but for development of the land, not more than Rs. 2 crores are given annually under each project. Therefore, it will take more than 100 years to develop many of these lands served by major irrigation projects, which produce electricity for the industrialists all right. Electricity can be taken up; it can be made to flow higher up also and plenty of land can be irrigated. But it is not done even today. One of the important aspects of the major irrigation projects is that very little is being done to see that the land is developed, and therefore they are not yielding anything. The minor irrigation projects which some under revenue are neglected. As I said, small tanks which irrigate 15—50 acres get breached to extent of 3-4 per cent and still they are being neglected. Though a good deal of repair has taken place recently, it is not sufficient to meet the needs of the situation today. If today there has been a failure, it is essentially due to this that water is not made available from major irrigation projects. Though they store a considerable quantity of water, it cannot go out to the land because the land is not sufficiently developed. This is an aspect of the question which needs serious examination. I was Minister in charge of PWD in Hyderabad for five years and I had the question examined. If we have to tackle this question on a war footing, it means sending engineers to all these tanks on a war footing to attend to their repair. Now most of these engineers go to work in the major irrigation works where they learn something. Many of them do not go to the minor irrigation projects, unless they are forced to do so and detained in those projects. Unless in the course of the next two or three years, all the small tanks are repair-

ed completely, we will not be able to cope with the situation. This is one of the most important aspects of the question which has not received the attention it should. Unfortunately, Dr. K. L. Rao is not here today. It is his duty to attend to this aspect of the matter. Tackling the question on a war footing would mean making available plenty of water for cultivation to the cultivators.

People have spoken of manure, fertilisers and all those things. They are essential indeed. But the main thing is what I have detailed. If we are deficit in food, it is not so much a matter of the quantity of rice produced. India produces 36 million tonnes of rice out of a total world production of 70 million tones. Still we want more rice. India consumes the maximum quantity of rice. If water is given, again it is utilised by the industries. It is jute, it is cotton, it is sugarcane, it is oilseeds, and many of these things, because if the land is irrigated and they put in cash crop, they get plenty of money. So, unless food is subsidised to the same extent as cash crops, there will not be incentive, and people will not grow food. This is the second aspect of the question.

The third aspect of the question is that when we go to the bank, if we have a cash crop they are prepared to give Rs. 1,000 per acre, but for food production they would not give even Rs. 40. If this is the situation, where is the incentive for the farmer to grow food. He wants to have a better life, he takes to cash crops, and spends that money. There is absolutely no incentive for the farmer to grow food, his aspect of the question has to be gone into in great detail, and a war footing would mean a war footing on all these fronts.

In the village sector, there is a lot of unemployment. We want to intensify agricultural operations. There are plenty of Harijans living there who have not got much land. Unless we give better incentive for labour in the village sector and employ them in agriculture and utilise them to the maximum extent, again agriculture will be a failure. In many parts of the country it is these people who work on the agricultural land. If only the farmer gets the advantage and if incentive is not given to the worker, why will he work? This again is another aspect of the question. Government should see that the minimum wage is raised for all agricultural labour, so that they get a part of the benefit that the agriculturists reaps.

These are some of the points—many other points have been made and I do not want to repeat them—which I thought I should make for the benefit of the House.

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कभी कभी आप अन्याय करते हैं । आपको महिलाओं को पहले ही मौका देना चाहिए ।

यह जो खाद्य का संकट है इसमें पुरुषों के ऊपर इतनी जिम्मेदारी नहीं है जितनी कि महिलाओं के ऊपर है क्योंकि गृहस्थी का सारा भार महिलाओं के ऊपर ही रहता है, बच्चों से लगाकर पति आदि सब का भार उन पर रहता है । उनको ही सब का प्रबन्ध करना पड़ता है । अब गल्ले का राशन होने वाला है, आधे किलो एक किलो जो कुछ भी हो । पुरुष अधिकतर खाना खा जाते हैं, और महिलाओं के लिए बहुत कम बचता है । महिलाओं को ज्यादा खाना चाहिए क्योंकि उसके साथ बच्चे रहते हैं उनको भी दूध पिलाना होता है । इसलिए पुरुषों से महिलाओं को ज्यादा खाना देना चाहिए । ऐसा होगा तभी ठीक से वे व्यवस्था कर सकेंगी ।

पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री त्यागी) : बढ़िया से बढ़िया कपड़ पहनती हैं, सोने के जेवर पहनती हैं ।

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय : हमें भी तो बोलने दीजिए ।

हमारे देश में कम से कम 22 या 23 करोड़ महिलाएं और लड़कियां हैं, वे भी उत्पादन के काम में मदद करती हैं ।

हमारे प्रधान मंत्री कहते हैं कि हफ्ते में एक दिन उपवास करना चाहिए मेरा कहना है कि पुरुषों को भी महिलाओं के साथ एक दिन सप्ताह में यह उपवास करना चाहिए ।

मैं मध्य प्रदेश से आती हूं । मध्य प्रदेश में दो सालों से पानी नहीं बरसा है । पार साल कम बरसा था इसलिए गल्ला थोड़ा हुआ । इस साल भी नहीं बरसा इसलिए गल्ला और कम हुआ है। छतीसगढ़ में ो आना चार आना से ज्यादा धान इस साल नहीं है । इसलिए मैं कृषि मंत्री जो से कहना चाहती हूं कि इस साल मध्य प्रदेश उनको चावल या गेहूं नहीं दे सकता क्योंकि वहां कम हुआ है ।

मध्य प्रदेश के भरोसे के ऊपर महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात ज्यादा रहते हैं । वह समझते हैं कि हमें मध्य प्रदेश गल्ला देगा, इसलिए कि महाराष्ट्र वाले मूंगफली, तिलो और गुजरात वाले जरदा बोते हैं । इससे वह करोड़ों पए कमाते हैं और अनाज के लिए मध्य प्रदेश के भरोसे रहते हैं । अब वह समझ जाएं, हम एक पाई का भी गल्ला उनको नहीं देंगे, न महाराष्ट्र को और न गुजरात को । वह अपनी जमीन में जरदा और मूंगफली की जगह गल्ला बोएं, बाजरा और ज्वार बोएं, धान बोएं । महाराष्ट्र वाले मूंगफली ज्यादा बोते हैं और अनाज मध्य प्रदेश से चाहते हैं । इस से वह करोड़ों रुपया कमा कर आमदनी करते है । और अपने घरों में सोना रखते हैं और मध्य प्रदेश को ताना लगाते हैं कि आप हम को गल्ला नहीं देते । मैं कृषि मंत्री से कहना चाहती हूं कि उनको अब गल्ले के लिए मध्य प्रदेश पर निर्भर नहीं रहना चाहिए । हम भी संभल गए हैं और आपकी चालाकी समझ गए हैं । हम गल्ला देने वाले नहीं हैं । इस साल मध्य प्रदेश में हालत खराब है । दो चार जिलों को छोड़ कर अन्य जिलों में भुखमरी की हालत है । मध्य प्रदेश में दमोह सागर जहां से मैं आती हूं वहां तो कुछ तहसीलों में गल्ला हुआ है लेकिन किसान 80 रुपया क्विंटल गल्ला देता है । वहां किसान से गेहूं 80 रुपया क्विंटल मिलता है । ैसे गेहूं का भाव 62 रुपया है । लेकिन किसान इससे कम पर नहीं देता । इसलिए मेरी प्रार्थना है कि आप जो बाहर से गल्ला मंगावें उसमें से मध्य प्रदेश को भी दें । ऐसा न समझें कि वहां की हालत ठीक है ।

गल्ले का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है कि जिलों के कलक्टरों को आप हिदायत करें कि जो किसानों के लिए सुविधा ी जानी है वह उनको ठीक समय पर देने का प्रबन्ध किया जाए, जैसे तकावी है, बीज है, बैल-बधिया इत्यादि है । आज हालत यह है कि जो सहायता सरकार से मिलती है उसके साथ एक बिच्छू का डंक लगा रहता है । पांच रुपया पटवारी को देना पड़ता है, तहसीलों को देना पड़ता है और देते देते नाक में दम हो जाता है । तब काम हो पाता है । इसके अलावा किसानों को हर काम के लिए जिले की तरफ दोड़ना पड़ता है । इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि आप सरकारी नौकरों को आदेश दीजिए कि वे देहातों में जाकर खुद किसानों को तकावी और बीज आदि की सुविधाएं दें जिससे किसान को शहर

की तरफ न दौड़ना पड़े । हमको गल्ला बोने के लिए मिलता है नवम्बर में और हमारे यहां बुवाई होती है अक्तूबर में, पंजाब में नवम्बर और दिसम्बर में बुवाई होती ह, मगर हमारे यहां तो अक्तूबर में होती है । पंजाब में तो दुगनी फसलें होती हैं, वहां नहरें वगैरह हैं, सिंचाई के साधन है । हमारे यहां सिंचाई के साधन नहीं है । इसलिए मैं खाद्य मंत्री से प्रार्थना करती हूं कि वह समु से एक नहर हमारे मध्य प्रदेश के लिए लावें...

एक माननीय सदस्य : उसका पानी तो खारा होता है ।

श्रीमती सहोदराबाई राय : आते आते वह मीठा हो जाएगा ।

मेरी प्रार्थना है कि किसानों के लिए सिंचाई की सुविधा होनी चाहिए । छोटे-छोटे तालाब बनाने चाहिएं, छोटी-छोटी नहरें बनानी चाहिएं, हमारे लिए बिजली होनी चाहिए । अब आपको दिल्ली और बड़े शहरों को छोड़ कर देहात की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए ।

दूसरे देहात में आज खेतों में काम करने वालों की कमी हो रही है । जो हरिजन और आदिवासी लोग खेती में काम करते थे वे अब खेती में काम करना पसन्द नहीं करते, वे शहर की तरफ दौड़ गए हैं, वहां कोई तांगा चलाता है, कोई होटल खोले हुए है और कोई बढ़ई का काम कर रहा है और कोई दूसरा काम किए हुए हैं । जो लोग देहात में खेती का काम करने वाले थे वे शहर की तरफ दौड़ गए हैं । अगर उनको पूरी मजदूरी मिले तो वे देहात में काम करें । इसकी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए । वे लोग खेती का काम पसन्द नहीं करते, उसमें मिट्टी में काम करना पड़ता है और धूप व पानी में कड़ी मेहनत करनी पड़ती है और मजदूरी का सवा रुपया या डेढ़ रुपया मिलता है । अगर मजदूरों को कम से कम दो रुपया रोज खेती में काम करने की मजदूरी मिले तो वे देहात में रह सकते हैं ।

एक और बात है । अभी देहात में पुरानी मालगुजार की पद्धति चली आ रही है । वे लोग काम के लिए मजदूरों को बुलाते हैं और वे काम नहीं करते तो उनको मारते भी हैं । पुलिस को कहा जाता है तो थानेदार आते हैं, पर उनको मुरगी खिला दी जाती है या कुछ रुपया दे दिया जाता है तो काम खराब हो जाता है । वह चले जाते हैं और कोई एन्क्वायरी नहीं करते । देहात में मारपीट के सिवा कुछ नहीं है ।

देहात में बहुत सी जमीन बंजर पड़ी है जो ट्रेक्टर द्वारा खेती के योग्य बनायी जा सकती है । पर वह लोगों को नहीं दी जाती । आज हालत यह है कि अगर किसी के पास चार एकड़ जमीन है तो उसके पास बैल नहीं ह और साधन नहीं हैं । इसलिए बहुत से देहात के लोग शहर की तरफ चले जाते हैं । इसलिए किसान को कम से कम आठ दस एकड़ जमीन दी जानी चाहिए ।

17 hrs.

मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहती हूं कि वह मध्य प्रदेश की तरफ आंख न लगायें, क्योंकि इस साल वहां से उन को कोई गल्ला मिलने वाला नहीं है । वह यह न सोचें कि मध्य प्रदेश से धान मिलेगा । हमारे प्रदेश की स्थिति बहुत खराब है, जिस को सम्भालना हमारे लिए मुश्किल हो रहा है । जब हमारे अपने खाने के लिए पर्याप्त अनाज नहीं है, तो हम दूसरों को कहां से देंगे ? मैं उन को

[श्रीमती सहोदराबाई राय]

यह भी कहना चाहती हूं कि अमरीका से पी० एल० 480 के अन्तर्गत आने वाला गेहूं पहले मध्य प्रदेश को देना चाहिए । अभी दो साल तक अमरीका का गेहूं बन्द करने की जरूरत नहीं है, क्योंकि उसके बिना हम लोग मर जायेंगे । जब अगले दो सालों में हम अपनी स्थिति को सुधार लेंगे, तब पी० एल० 480 के गेहूं का मंगाना बन्द कर दिया जाये ।

हमारे देश में मुल्ला, मौलवी और पंडे आदि बहुत से बेकार लोग हैं । वे मुफ्त का पैसा खाते हैं और मजे करते हैं। पंडे लोग काशी, इलाहाबाद आदि तीर्थ स्थानों में यात्रियों को परेशान करते हैं । मेरा सुझाव ह कि उन लोगों को भी कृषि के काम में लगाया जाये, ताकि हमारे यहां अन्न का उत्पादन बढ़े ।

मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहती हूं कि हमारे यहां बिजली के साधन उपलब्ध किये जाने चाहिएं, ताकि खेती और कल-कारखानों के लिए बिजली मिल सके । देहात में जो सरकारी पैसा बांटा जाता है, वह देहात में ही दस-दस गांवों के लिए एक जगह बांटा जाना चाहिए, जिस से हम लोगों को डिस्ट्रिक्ट के कार्यालय की तरफ न भागना पड़े ।

मैं यह भी चाहती हूं कि कलेक्टर, तहसीलदार और पटवारी आदि सरकारी अधिकारियों को भी ठीक तरह से काम करने के आदेश दिये जाने चाहिएं । ये लोग काम में रोड़े अटकाते हैं । अगर कोई लोग हमारा तख्ता पलटेंगे, तो ये तहसीलदार, पटवारी आदि सरकारी कर्मचारी ही पलटेंगे, क्योंकि वे रिश्वत लिये बिना कोई काम नहीं करते हैं जिस से मेल-मुहब्बत हो, दोस्ती हो, जो पचास रुपये उन के हाथ में दे दे, वे सिर्फ उसी का काम करते हैं और दूसरों को कहते हैं "ब्लडी फूल" । जब तक ये प्रथायें खत्म नहीं होंगी, तब तक कृषि नहीं बढ़ सकती है ।

कृषि मंत्री जी से मेरी प्रार्थना है कि वह देहात की तरफ निगाह रखें—वह केवल दिल्ली में ही न बैठे रहें, बल्कि देहात की तरफ भी जायें और देखें कि वहां क्या हालत है ।

हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में खेती का काम बहुत थोड़ा है, इसलिए काश्तकारों को बहुत कम काम मिलता है । इसी प्रकार मजदूरों के लिए भी कोई धन्धा नहीं है । इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि मध्य प्रदेश में नये उद्योग धंधे खोले जायें, जिस से हमारे यहां के मजदूरों को काम मिले । अगर सरकार हम लोगों को खेती के काम में सहायता देगी, तो हम उस को काफी गल्ला दे सकेंगे ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Minister will reply tomorrow. This debate will not be carried to tomorrow. Members who are anxious to speak will resume the debate after 5.30 today, after the half-hour discussion is over, and as long as Members are here, provided the quorum is not demanded, we will continue.

17.04 hrs.

*HINDUS DEBARRED FROM COMING TO INDIA

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब भारत और पाकिस्तान, एक देश के दो भाग बने, तो

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* Half-an hour discussion.

पाकिस्तान के पूर्वी और पश्चिमी भागों में जो हिन्दू या अल्प संख्यक जातियों के लोग रह गए थे, उन की संख्या कुल मिला कर 1,80 लाख के लगभग थी । इन 1,80 लाख लोगों के विषय में उस समय के हमारे नेताओं ने, जिन में गांधीजी, सरदार पटेल और नेहरू जी प्रमुख थे, विभिन्न स्थानों पर बार-बार इस आशय के वक्तव्य दिये कि इन लोगों के हितों की देख-रेख करना हमारी नैतिक जिम्मेदारी है । लेकिन उस के बाद जब पाकिस्तान में उन लोगों का धड़ाधड़ कत्ले-आम हुआ और वे वहां से निकाले गए, तो सरदार पटेल को एक बार बड़ी स्पष्ट और निर्भीक चेतावनी पाकिस्तान को देनी पड़ी । सरदार पटेल ने पाकिस्तान को यह कहा कि अगर धरती के बंटवारे के बाद भी पाकिस्तान से अल्प संख्यकों की निकासी इसी प्रकार जारी रही, तो पाकिस्तान को यह चाहिए कि वह उन लोगों के बदले में उतने ही मुसलमान हिन्दुस्तान से अपने देश में ले ले और अगर वह उन को नहीं लेता है, तो फिर वह धरती का उतना हिस्सा हिन्दूस्तान को दे, जिस पर यहां आने वाले हिन्दुओं को बसाया जा सके ।

सरदार पटेल को इस ललकार का परिणाम यह हुआ कि भारत और पाकिस्तान में नेहरू-लियाकत पैक्ट हुआ । जहां तक भारत का सम्बन्ध है, उसकी ओर से इस समझौते की एक-एक शर्त का पूर्णतया पालन किया गया, लेकिन पाकिस्तान ने नेहरू-लियाकत पैक्ट का कहां तक पालन किया, उस का प्रमाण पर-राष्ट्र मंत्रालय द्वारा कुछ दिनों पहले जारी किये गए एक वक्तव्य से मिलता है । उस वक्तव्य में बताया गया है कि पिछले चौदह साल में, अर्थात् 1951 से अब तक, पाकिस्तान में गैर-मुस्लिमों की संख्या 1,80 लाख से घट कर केवल 90 लाख रह गई है, यानी वह आधे से भी कम बैठती है, जब कि इस की तुलना में मुसलमानों की संख्या पिछले चौदह साल में साढ़े तीन करोड़ से बढ़ कर पांच करोड़ के लगभग हो गई है ।

पाकिस्तान की ओर से वहां के अल्प संख्यकों की जो जाति-हत्या की जा रही है, इस सम्बन्ध में उस की ओर से जो षड्यंत्र किया जा रहा है, उस को देखते हुए हम को यह चाहिए था कि हम दुनिया को इन तथ्यों से अवगत कराते और बताते कि पाकिस्तान किस प्रकार की हरकतों पर उतर आया है ।

पाकिस्तान में जनसंख्या की वृद्धि के आंकड़ों को देखने से मालूम होगा कि उस देश में 1951 और 1961 के बीच में कुल मिलाकर 24 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है । अकेले पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में (पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान के गैर-मस्लिमों के आंकड़े कहीं उपलब्ध नहीं है) 1951 में गैर-मुस्लिमों की संख्या 99 लाख थी और 24 प्रतिशत के हिसाब से 1961 में उन की संख्या बढ़ कर 1,23 लाख के करीब पहुंचनी चाहिए थी, जब कि वास्तव में वह संख्या केवल 1,01 लाख के करीब पहुंची । इस का अर्थ यह है कि पाकिस्तान में कुल जनसंख्या की वृद्धि हुई 24 प्रतिशत और उस देश के हिन्दू, बौद्ध, ईसाई आदि गैरमुस्लिमों की जनसंख्या में वृद्धि हुई केवल 3 प्रतिशत ।

इस से अनुमान लगाया जा सकता है कि पाकिस्तान ने अपने यहां के गैर-मुस्लिमों को समाप्त करने के लिए जान बूझ कर ये उपाय बरते हैं कि या तो उन को वहां से निकाल दिया जाये, या उन की हत्या की जाये और या भारी मात्रा में उन का धर्म परिवर्तन किया जाये । पीछे इस प्रकार के समाचार बार-बार कानों में पड़ते रहे कि जब पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में भयंकर उपद्रव हुए थे, तो नारायणगंज

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

से ढाका तक जो नदी पड़ती है, वह बराबर लाशों से पटी रही । पूर्वी पाकिस्तान और पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान के और भी स्थानों में इस प्रकार के दृश्य देखने को मिले ।

यह भी पता लगा है कि वहां पर जो छोटी जाति के लोग हैं, विशेष करके हरिजन और परिगणित जाति के उन का तो लाखों की संख्या में धर्म परिवर्तन कर दिया गया है । इसी प्रकार वहां के शासन का सहयोग पाकर हिन्दुओं के घरों से छोटी आयु की लड़कियों का अपहरण किया गया और उन को बलात दूसरे घरों में डाल दिया गया । इस प्रकार की घटनाओं के समाचार समय-समय पर भारत सरकार के कानों में पड़ते रहे हैं ।

अभी कुछ दिन पहले पाकिस्तान के साथ हुए संघर्ष के बाद मुझे राजस्थान क्षेत्र में जाने का अवसर मिला । हमारे पुनर्वास मंत्री यहां पर मौजूद हैं । उन के कानों तक यह बात आई होगी कि जो हिन्दू परिवार वहां से उजड़ कर आए हैं विशेषकर उमरकोट और थर-पारकर जिलों के सोढा राजपूत और भील बाड़मेर के डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट और सरकारी अधिकारियों ने जब उन की आपबीती सुनी तो इस बात में कोई भी सन्देह नहीं रहा कि 1947 में पाकिस्तान के लोगों के द्वारा वहां के हिन्दुओं के साथ जो अमानुषिक व्यवहार और अत्याचार किये गए थे 1965 की इन घटनाओं ने उन को भी मात कर दिया । आप चल कर उन कैम्पों को देखिए । वहां पर आप वही दृश्य देखेंगे जो 1947 में लाहौर और कराची में देखे गए थे । कैसे औरतों के स्तन काटे गए कैसे पुरुषों को पेड़ों से बांध कर उन की स्त्रियों के साथ बलात्कार किया गया। इस प्रकार की वीभत्स घटनायें हुई हैं जिन की मैं अपने मुंह से नहीं कह सकता ।

इस के अतिरिक्त अभी कुछ दिन पहले हमारे मित्र सरदार कपूर सिंह ने इसी सदन में एक आधे घंटे की चर्चा प्रारम्भ करते हुए कहा था कि पंजाब के कुछ सीमावर्ती गांवों से करीब 70, 80 मासूम सिख बच्चियों को पाकिस्तानी उठा कर ले गए और भारत सरकार अभी तक यही कहती है कि उन के सम्बध में हम को पूरी जानकारी नहीं है और हम जानकारी ले रहे हैं ।

कुछ दिनों पहले पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के सम्बन्ध में ऐसा समाचार मिला था कि छोटी आयु की लड़कियों को दूसरे देशों में ले जा कर बेचा गया जिस के बारे में सरकार की ओर से कहा गया कि हमें इस घटना का पता नहीं है । लेकिन पुनर्वास मंत्री और विदेश मंत्री को इस घटना का तो पता होगा कि जो हिन्दू पाकिस्तान से निकल कर भारत को आते थे, जब वे सीमा पर पहुंचते थे, तो अधिक उम्र के लोगों को तो भारतवर्ष में धकेल दिया जाता था, लेकिन उन की छोटी आयु की लड़कियों को उन से छीन लिया जाता था । किस हालत में आज वे बच्चियां होंगी ? वे कैसे दिन बिता रही होंगी ?

मुझे अच्छी तरह से याद है कि जब 1947 में पाकिस्तान में इस प्रकार की घटनायें हो रही थीं, तो देहरादून में देश के एक बड़े भारी नेता ने कहा कि क्यों लोग व्यर्थ ही रोष में आते हैं । उन के साथ उन की लड़की भी थी । पीछे खड़े हुए पंजाब से उजड़ कर आए हुए एक भाई ने लड़की के मुंह पर हाथ लगा दिया । उन नेताजी को इतना क्रोध आया कि तपाक से उन्होंने उस के मुंह पर एक चपत दे मारा । वह जा कर हंस पड़ा और कहने लगा कि महाराज, मैं

तो यह बताना चाहता था कि आप की लड़की के मुंह पर हाथ लगा तब तो आप को इतना क्रोध आया, लेकिन जिन की लड़कियां पाकिस्तान में रह गई हैं, जिन की आंखों के सामने उन की लड़कियों के साथ बीभत्स कांड हुए हैं उन के दिल पर हाथ रख कर देखिये कि उन के हृदयों पर क्या बीत रही होगी ? जो परिवार उजड़ कर यहां आ गये और उन की लड़कियां वहां पर रह गईं, वह लड़कियां वहां पर किस भयंकर स्थिति में होंगी । आप थोड़ा उस कारुणिक परिस्थिति की कल्पना तो कीजिये ।

इस प्रश्न पर जो मैं ने आधे घंटे की चर्चा उठाई है वह पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के जसोर और फरीदपुर डिस्ट्रिक्ट से जो एक हजार हिन्दू परिवार अपने प्रमाण पत्र भारतीय हाई कमीशन के कार्यालय से विधिवत् ले कर आ रहे थे, और जिन को रोक लिया गया, उन के सम्बन्ध में है । भारत सरकार से पूछा कि क्या उसे इस के सम्बन्ध में कोई जानकारी है कि आज वह किस अवस्था में हैं, तो हमारी सरकार ने यह कह कर अपना पीछा छुड़ा लिया कि वहां हमारी कोई संचार व्यवस्था नहीं है, किसी प्रकार के समाचार आदान-प्रदान के कोई साधन नहीं हैं इसलिये हमें पता नहीं कि उन की स्थिति क्या है । अभी कल ही कलकत्ते के "युगान्तर" में एक समाचार प्रकाशित हुआ है कि हमारी एस्टिमेट्स कमेटी के चेयरमैन, श्री ए० सी० गुह, ने प्रधान मंत्री को एक पत्र लिखा है, और यू० एन० आई० ने उस न्यूज को दिया है । उस में उन्होंने कहा है कि पांच हजार हिन्दू आज भी ऐसे हैं जो इन्हीं परिस्थितियों में वहां नजरबन्द हैं । उन्होंने कहा है कि या तो रेड क्रास जैसे किसी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संगठन से उन की जांच कराई जाये या कोई और विशेष व्यवस्था की जाये और पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में जो दुर्व्यवस्था चल रही है उस की जानकारी विदेश प्रकार से ली जाये कि वहां क्या हो रहा है। उमरकोट और थरपारकर में जो लाखों की संख्या में हिन्दू हैं, सिन्ध के इलाके में और राजस्थान की सीमा पर उन सोढा राजपूत और भीलों को वहां शहर से निकाल कर कैंपों में डाला गया है और वे वहां पर नारकीय जीवन व्यतीत कर रहे हैं । लेकिन भारत सरकार यह कहती है कि हमें उन के सम्बन्ध में कोई जानकारी नहीं है, जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है । हमारे देश में इतने देशों के राजदूत रहते हैं हम कई अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संगठनों के भी सदस्य हैं, मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि क्यों भारत सरकार उन से इस प्रकार की बातें नहीं कहती कि वे वहां जायें और जा कर वस्तु स्थिति का पता लगायें ।

पाकिस्तान इस से उल्टे भी कुछ दूसरे काम कर रहा है । दूसरे काम यह कि वह भारी मात्रा में, लाखों की तादाद में हमारे यहां मुसलमानों को भेज रहा है। अभी भी असम के अन्दर दस लाख से अधिक मुसलमानों का आगमन हुआ । आज वह असम को दूसरा काश्मीर बनाना चाहता है और असम की स्थिति को बिगाड़ना चाहता है । आप मुझे इन शब्दों को कहने की आज्ञा दीजिये कि इस में असम के कुछ उन लोगों का हाथ है जो कि वहां पर जिम्मेदार पदों पर बैठे हुए हैं । विदेश मंत्रालय को शायद् इस बात की जानकारी होगी । मैं इस प्रकरण को यहां विस्तार से नहीं छेड़ना चाहता । 1961 के सेन्सस की जो रिपोर्ट है उस के अनुसार जो पाकिस्तान से लगे हुए कुछ जिले हैं उन में से कई जिले इस प्रकार के हैं जहां कुल मिला कर जनसंख्या की जो वृद्धि हुई है वह 21 और 24 प्रतिशत के मध्य में है लेकिन राजस्थान के पाकिस्तान से लगे हुए कुछ ऐसे जिले और स्थान हैं, जैसे गंगानगर, बीकानेर और

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

बाड़मेर, जहां मुसलमानों की संख्या कहीं 55 प्रतिशत बढ़ी है, कहीं 85 प्रतिशत बढ़ी है, कहीं शत प्रतिशत भी बढ़ी है, कहीं 200 प्रतिशत बढ़ी है और कहीं कहीं हजार हजार प्रतिशत बढ़ी है । आप सन् 1961 की जनगणना रिपोर्ट को उठा कर देखिये तो आप को उस के आंकड़ों से पता चलेगा कि भारतवर्ष में दस वर्षों में जनसंख्या में जो वृद्धि हुई है वह 22 और 24 के मध्य में है लेकिन भारत में जो मुसलमानों की जन संख्या में वृद्धि हुई है वह 38 प्रतिशत के हिसाब से हुई है । क्या इस के पीछे कोई कारण नहीं है । भारत सरकार ने यह बात जानने का कोई प्रयत्न क्यों नहीं किया कि पाकिस्तान की नीति क्या है ।

खान अब्दुल गफ्फार खां को एक पत्र श्री यमुना लाल बजाज की पुत्री मदालसा बहन ने, जो कि हमारे एक बहुत अच्छे राजदूत की धर्मपत्नी हैं, लिखा था । उस पत्र के उत्तर में खान अब्दुल गफ्फार खां ने एक पत्र भेजा है जो कि समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित हुआ है । उस में उन्होंने लिखा है, अगर हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार यह सोचती है कि इस लड़ाई में पाकिस्तान के साथ छेड़ छाड़ कर के वह पाकिस्तान का पागलपन बन्द कर सकेगी तो हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार बड़ी भूल में है । पाकिस्तान से निपटने का तो एक ही प्रकार है कि पाकिस्तान का अस्तित्व ही सदा के लिये खत्म किया जाय। तभी हिन्दुस्तान शान्ति के साथ बैठ सकता है । जहां लाखों व्यक्तियों का कत्ले आम हुआ है, जहां लाखों लड़कियों के साथ दुर्व्यवहार और अपमानजनक घटनायें हुई हैं । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आप जरा अपना इतिहास तो उठा कर देखिये । एक सती की आंखों से निकले हुए आंसू ने आज से हजारों साल पहले रावण की लंका को समाप्त कर दिया था, पांच हजार साल पहले एक देवी द्रोपदी की आंखों से निकले हुए आंसू ने कुरुक्षेत्र के मैदान में अट्ठारह दिनों में अट्ठारह अक्षौहिणी सेनाओं को समाप्त कर दिया । शायद मैं बहुत पुरानी बात पर चला गया । मैं कल की घटना आप को बतलाता हूं कि स्त्रियों के साथ अपमानजनक व्यवहार करने का परिणाम क्या क्या हुआ है । मुसोलिनी की लाश में मरने के बाद एक महिला ने जाकर रिवाल्वर की तीन गोलियां निकालीं, हिटलर का अन्त भी इसी प्रकार का हुआ, जापान के तोजो की सेना ने औरतों के साथ जो व्यवहार किया उस का परिणाम तोजो के साथ क्या हुआ ? मैं सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह को याद दिलाना चाहता हूं यह इतिहास और कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर नारी की आंखों से निकले हुए आंसू ने रावण की लंका को नहीं रहने दिया, दुर्योधन नहीं रह सका, मुसोलिनी, हिटलर और तोजो नहीं रह सके, तो नारी की आंखों से निकले आंसुओं से अय्यूब और भुट्टों भी नहीं रह सकेंगे, उन का शासन भी नहीं रह सकेगा । इसलिये वह निर्भय हो कर निर्णय लें । जो स्थिति हमारे साथ चल रही है उस के सम्बन्ध में कम से कम इतना तो अवश्य करें कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ का जो मानवीय अधिकारों के संरक्षण का घोषणा पत्र है उस के अन्तर्गत सारी बातों को सुरक्षा परिषद् के सामने रक्खें तो कि पाकिस्तान ने पिछले सत्तरह सालों में किस प्रकार से लाखों की तादाद में वहां लोगों का कत्ले आम किया है, लाखों की तादाद में लोगों का धर्म परिवर्तन किया है और किस किस प्रकार से स्त्रियों के साथ दुर्व्यवहार किया है । दुनिया जाने तो सही कि वहां क्या हो रहा है। आज विश्व के जनमत को प्रभावित करने के लिये हमको अपना केस दुनिया के सामने रखना चाहिये ।

तीसरी चीज यह कि हम को इस महाविनाश को संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में ले जाना चाहिये और चौथी चीज यह कि आज जो स्थिति है उस का किसी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संगठन के द्वारा या जो आप के मित्र राष्ट्र इस प्रकार के हैं जिन के साथ हमारे घनिष्ठ राजनीतिक सम्बन्ध हैं उन के द्वारा वस्तु स्थिति का पता लगायें ताकि यह जो भयंकर स्थिति अब चल रही है वह ज्यादा देर तक न चल सके ।

मुझे विश्वास है कि विदेश मंत्री इस बात की गम्भीरता को समझेंगे और इस के निराकरण का कोई उपाय सोचेंगे ।

Shri P. B. Chakraverti (Dhanbad): Taking into account the unprecedented atrocities and acts of aggression and genocide committed on the non-Muslims in East Pakistan, may I know whether the Government has evolved a scheme to shift the entire non-Muslim population to India and demand compensation from Pakistan for the property left behind by them?

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री ने जो आप के सामने और हाउस के सामने वर्णन किया है उस से दर्दनाक और शर्मनाक बात और नहीं हो सकती । शासन ने भी इस को अनुभव किया होगा और हिन्दुस्तान पाकिस्तान के बनने से हमारी स्त्रियों का कितना अपमान हुआ, हमारी छोटी छोटी महिलाओं की वहां कोई इज्जत नहीं रही है । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या शासन को यह मालूम है कि जो पांच हजार नजरबन्द भारतीय वहां पर हैं उन को इस्लाम धर्म स्वीकार करने के लिये विवश किया जा रहा है । इसी तरह से मेरा दूसरा सवाल यह है कि जो सोडा. . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Only one question please.

Shri Bade: Only one question, (a) and (b).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Only (a).

Shri Bade: That is (a).

जो सोडा राजपूत आये हैं उन की महिलाओं का अपहरण वहां हुआ है । वे आप से शस्त्र मांग रहे हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह बात सच है या नहीं । इसी तरह से असम बार्डर पर कोई पिछले दो महीनों से ईसाई, बौद्ध और हिन्दू इस तरफ आ रहे हैं, क्या यह शासन की जानकारी में है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Only one question need be answered.

Shri Bade: This is only one question.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) : मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में क्या राजस्थान के पासियों ने सरकार से ऐसी मांग की है कि उन को हथियार दिये जायें और वह अपनी रक्षा कर लेंगे तथा उन की जो बहन बेटियां पाकिस्तान के अधिकार में हैं उन को वह छीन लायेंगे । क्या सरकार ने इस के बारे में कोई विचार किया है ?

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi (Firozabad): May I know as to what prevents the Government from raising this question in international forums if it is not able to intervene effectively and protect the minorities against the barbarities there in Pakistan?

Shri S. C. Samanta (Tamluk): Is it true that the Pakistan Government is following a sure but slow process of converting Hindus in Pakistan; if so, what steps have Government taken or propose to take in the matter?

Shri B. K. Das (Contai): In view of the fact that communication has

[Shri B. K. Das]

been re-established, has it been possible for Government to ascertain whether those who have been granted migration certificates are allowed now to come freely and, in cases of detention, whether the time of the migration certificate has been extended?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सन् 1947 में जो हिन्दू थे वह कितनी संख्या में थे और उस के हिसाब से अब तक उन की कितनी जन संख्या बढ़नी चाहिये थी । और अगर नहीं बढी है तो इस का क्या कारण है, क्या सरकार ने कभी इस का पता लगाया ?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir.....

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : या सरकार इन सारे मामलों को संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के सामने ले जाने का विचार रखती है ?

Shri Swaran Singh: I have every sympathy for the feelings of concern that have been expressed on the floor of the House by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri and also by other hon. Members because the questions that they have asked also point in the same direction, highlighting the sense of insecurity that is being felt by the members of the minority community in Pakistan. This is a problem which has been discussed from time to time on the floor of the House. In a matter like this, where if the normal responsibility that any Government has towards every citizen living in that country is not honoured, if that responsibility is not discharged, then all these ugly facets of the situation develop and this is precisely what has happened to the minorities in Pakistan.

It is a matter of history that very few persons could stay on in West Pakistan soon after Independence. The conditions were such that most of the Hindus and Sikhs from Punjab, North West Frontier Province and also from Sind found their life so intolerable and there was such a sense of insecurity that they could not stay on there and they had to come over to India. In East Pakistan, in the beginning, though the conditions were very much disturbed and the minorities felt insecure there comparatively the acts of violence were not of the same order as those that occurred, unfortunately, in West Pakistan and so a very large number of our Hindu brethren continued to stay on in East Pakistan. Even those who stayed on never had that sense of security and never had that feeling of equality of citizenship notwithstanding the various agreements.

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri has referred to the Nehru-Liaquat Pact. I have no hesitation in saying that the responsibilities that had been taken upon themselves by the Government of Pakistan under the Nehru-Liaquat Pact have, unfortunately, never been honoured and there has been a continued sense of insecurity and mounting pressure on the minorities in that part. We know it very much to our cost that when things became so hot that non-Muslims there did not find it easy to stay on even under those conditions in which they had, at the best, a second-class citizenship, not a sense of equality that the predominant community or the ruling community had there, even under that inferior citizenship, they sometimes found it too hot to stay on there, and we had to face the spectacle of lakhs of people coming over to our side. In fact, my colleague, Shri Mahavir Tyagi, knows the circumstances in which these people have come over, the hardship that they had experienced and the destitude condition in which they cross over to Indian territory. He has organised various camps and several rehabilitation schemes to enable these uprooted people to find their feet in India.

So far as the analysis is concerned, I entirely agree with the analysis that has been put forward by several hon. Members. How do we deal with this situation? I was trying to find out whether there was any new approach to this problem. Implicit in the speeches of the hon. Members were the suggestions that we should take this whole issue to the international forum and various other formus—this is really the central point that has been urged by several hon. Members, including the hon. Member who has raised this discussion. We have given a very careful consideration to this matter. Seeing the experience that we and several other countries have of the functioning of international organizations, we are firmly of the opinion that, whereas in an international forum you may have the spectacle of allegations and counter-allegations being hurled at each other, there is very little that any international organisation can do apart from its appearance in several documents that might be produced by the international bodies. Experience elsewhere also indicates that the international community has not been able to find an answer to the difficulties that are experienced by any group of people if the Governments of those countries do not discharge the responsibilities that they owe to their own citizens. This is an unfortunate situation. This is really a situation in which the international community has not been able to find any answer to the troubles. It is true that the international community in several sectors has come in a marginal way to look after the refugees, to give them some succour, to give them some relief in the form of medicine or clothes or even doles; but that is not the point which bothers us. Can the international community do anything to create conditions in which minorities in any country might feel reassured. Excepting the international public opinion which might have some effect upon the rules of that country, the international community has not got any instruments by which it can effectively bring about a state of affairs in which the minorities in any country might feel reassured? This is a circumstance which we should accept as a hard fact of life. I would like to remind the hon. Members that there are several aspects to this. For instance, whatever may be our performance in this, our performance is very creditable and we can take just pride and satisfaction in the thought that we, in our country, have given equality of status to all persons, whatever religion they might belong to. We have got persons from minority communities occupying highly responsible positions in our political life, in our social life and in our economic life. But that is not the position in Pakistan. There are not people occupying even in their governmental set-up responsible positions; there are no prospects for their advancement. These are hard facts of life, I would only like to say that, to keep up this propaganda, Pakistan also continues to say that we, in India, are not treating our minorities well; they talk of evictions of Muslims from this part; sometimes they talk about Kashmir—the allegations that they recently made in the Security Council. I would like to remind the hon. Members of this House that we have taken a very firm line that these matters as to how we treat our minorities in India are matters which are entirely our own. Even the treatment of people in Kashmir is entirely a matter for the Jammu and Kashmir Government. We are confident that even if we have to explain to anybody we can explain it well because our record is clean. We have nothing to hide. But still we have adhered to this principle that these are internal matters in which no international community has got any right to ask us in India as to how we treat people living in any part of India, whether it is in Kashmir or any other part.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: It is a question of human rights. On that basis this matter can be raised. South Africa is another example, where this question had been raised.

Shri Swaran Singh: Even in South Africa I would like the hon. Member to remember one thing. What has the international community been able to do to the Africans there in South Africa? The point is no doubt raised, and speeches are made and some documents are produced, but what relief has the African in South Africa got so far? Ultimately, it may have to be a major conflict, and some signs of it are appearing to be inherent in the Rhodesian struggle. So, these are matters which we have to carefully weigh. We should always resist the temptation of taking to the international forums matters which are essentially within our internal jurisdiction. It is not clear to me what type of relief we expect the international community to give. You will find that the international community is not able and is not competent to give any relief. So, let us not in our exuberance, by pinning hope on something which does not exist in actual reality, try to work ourselves up to a mood in which we might be looking to others for finding solution to our problems. These are difficult problems for which we shall have to find our own solutions, according to the best of our capacity. The more I have been able to apply my mind to it, the more and more I feel convinced that in the international forums there might be allegations and counter-allegations, but I do not see any good or any useful result or any practical result coming out of our taking these matters to any international forums.

Shri Bade: The sum and substance of the hon. Minister's speech is....

Shri Swaran Singh: Let not my hon. friend try to sum up. I can sum it up myself.

Shri Bade: The sum and substance is that there is no remedy?

Shri Swaran Singh: The remedy is to continue to insist that it is their responsibility and that they will have to honour their responsibility just as it is our own responsibility on our side to look after the minorities here, and in respect of whatever we do on that, we are not answerable to any outsider for that. Let us be quite clear on that issue. It is not on an outside authority insisting that we should look after our minorities well that we are looking after them but because we think that that is the right thing to do, and we shall have to insist that Pakistan also does that thing, although I must confess that in the past we have not been able to succeed in our efforts in that connection.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti has put the question whether we should think of shifting the entire non-Muslim population to India. I think that it is a very desperate suggestion to make. We should not entertain any such idea and we should not think in those terms at all.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : वे वैसे मार मार कर भगा देंगे ।

Shri Swaran Singh: The hon. Member had asked me to answer and I am answering it. So, what is the use of shouting?

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: What about demanding compensation from the Pakistan Government?

Shri Swaran Singh: My hon. friend is talking of compensation for this. But we have got crores and crores of rupees which Pakistan still owes us, even on the refugee property or evacuee property of Hindus and Sikhs, which has been left over in West Pakistan. Who is to give us that money and wherefrom have we to get that money?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उनके खिलाफ हथियार का इस्तेमाल कीजिए, तभी वे मानेंगे ।

Shri Swaran Singh: In terms of money you can never measure the

great misery and the great hardship to which human beings are put when they are uprooted. It is wrong to think in terms of money as if everything can be converted in terms of money. It cannot be converted into money, and we should give up the idea of commercialising everything that we can think of; I think that that is a mentality which we should give up and we should not cling to those ideas.

Shri Bade had asked whether there were still some people, some Hindus who had been interned there. He said *'Panch hazar nazarbandh hain'*.

It is true that at the time of the conflict, certain people had been interned by Pakistan. We had also interned certain people here. When the situation improves a little, we will take steps to repatriate our people from the other side. We are willing to repatriate the Pakistani nationals from our side.

One or two questions have been put as to what is our response to the demand of people living on the border to give them arms. Generally the approach of the State governments is—as you know, this is a State subject—this; they have been looking into that aspect and I know certain States where they have taken some steps to increase the defence potential of those areas by giving arms to people who can use those arms effectively. This is a matter which is receiving the attention of the State governments concerned and I am sure, depending on local conditions on each border, they will take appropriate steps.

The State of Assam has been mentioned. The question of infiltration into Assam has been receiving the attention of this House from time to time. I would not go into details. I would only like to mention that steps have been taken by the Assam Government in consultation with the Government of India to initiate proceedings which ultimately have resulted in the Assam Government succeeding in sending across the border the illegal infiltrants who had come from Pakistan into our territory....

Shri Bade: That is wrong. They have seized places on the border.

Shri Swaran Singh: ....That has to a large extent effectively dealt with that aspect. Something more has to be done, and I am sure that the Assam Government will take further steps in this connection.

One question has been asked by several hon. Members in which they have given the population of Hindus at the time of partition and asked why it has decreased. The reply is quite obvious because very large numbers have migrated into India. As you know, 40-50 lakh people have come out from West Pakistan alone. Even from East Pakistan, over several occasions we have received lakhs and lakhs of people. So it is quite obvious that the number there has not kept to the normal level on account of the sense of insecurity that is felt by non-Muslims in East Pakistan with the result that from time to time they have come over to this side.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उनका धर्म परिवर्तन जबरदस्ती किया गया है ।

Shri Swaran Singh: Maybe there are cases of forcible conversion also which has been brought to our notice. That also may be partially responsible. The big segment is of those who have migrated. If you add up the figures, you will get the total which should work out according to your statistics. That is really the basic thing that is responsible for the decrease of the population there.

This is all I have to say. We have every sympathy for those people there. We continue to do our best. We know our limitations and within those limitations, everything that could be done is being done and will continue to be done.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इसमें बिल्कुल संतोष नहीं है । यह नपुंसकता की नीति अपना रहे हैं ।

17.39 hrs.

MOTION *RE.* FOOD SITUATION AND SITUATION ARISING OUT OF DROUGHT CONDITIONS—*contd.*

श्री अबल सिंह (आगरा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो हमारे सामने आज खाद्य समस्या है उस सम्बन्ध में मैं आपसे कहूंगा कि यह जो खाद्य समस्या का प्रश्न है यह हम लोगों का और सरकार का पैदा किया हुआ है । सरकार ने जो नीतियां अपनाई हैं अगर उनको न अपनाया गया होता तो आज यह समस्या हमारे सामने न होती ।

17.40 hrs.

[SHRI V. C. SHUKLA *in the Chair*]

आज हमारे खाद्य मंत्री बताते हैं कि देश में अकाल है । मैं खाद्य मंत्री जी से पूछूंगा कि देश में अकाल कब से नहीं है । आज कई वर्षों से देश में अकाल चला आ रहा है और पिछले दो वर्ष से तो म खाद्य मंत्री जी का और प्रधान मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करता रहा हूं कि देश की खाद्य समस्या बहुत विकट और जटिल होती चली जा रही है, इस को ठीक ढंग से सुलझाना चाहिए, लेकिन उस पर कोई गौर नहीं किया गया है । हम ने देखा है कि पार साल भी, जब कि फ़सल अच्छी हुई, एक प्रान्त में गेहूं अथवा चावल तीस रुपये मन बिका और दूसरे प्रान्त में अस्सी रुपये मन बिका । आखिर इस का मतलब क्या है ? इसका मतलब यही है कि वितरण की व्यवस्था दूषित है, वितरण ठीक तरह से नहीं होता है । अगर गल्ले पर कंट्रोल न होता और स्टेट्स में खुले तौर से उसका आवागमन होता, तो आज यह हालत न होती । हमारे देश में गल्ला काफ़ी है, लेकिन उसका बंटवारा ठीक ढंग से नहीं हो रहा है । किसी स्टेट में ज्यादा गल्ला है और किसी में कम गल्ला है । अगर गल्ले का बंटवारा ठीक तरीके से हो, तो उस के मिलने में कोई कठिनाई नहीं होगी । और गल्ले का ठीक बंटवारा व्यापारियों के द्वारा ही हो सकता है, क्योंकि व्यापारी बहुत कम मुनाफे पर एक स्टेट से दूसरी स्टेट में गल्ला लाता ले जाता है, जिस का नतीजा यह होता है कि सारे देश में एक सा भाव रहता है । जिस तरीके से पानी ऊंची सतह से नीची सतह की तरफ़ बहता है और उसका लेवल एक जैसा हो जाता है, उसी तरह व्यापारी का काम है कि गल्ले को देश के एक भाग से दूसमे भाग में ले जा ठीक भाव पर उसके वितरण की व्यवस्था करे ।

आज सरकार चाहती है कि व्यापारियों को इस व्यवसाय से निकाल दिया जाये और स्टेट ट्रेडिंग लाया जाये । मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि स्टेट ट्रेडिंग इतना नाकामयाब साबित होगा कि उस से देश में क्रेओस हो जायेगा, मुसीबत आ जायेगी, क्योंकि हम देखते हैं कि गवर्नमेंट के द्वारा जो काम किये जा रहे हैं, उन में सिवाये ज़्यादा खर्च और नुक्सान के कुछ नहीं होता है । हमारे देश में इस समय 70 पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्ज चल रही हैं, जिन में से सिर्फ़ 13 को फ़ायदा होता है और बाकी 57 को नुक्सान हो रहा है । इसकी वजह यह है कि जिस काम को करने वाला आदमी अच्छा और ईमानदार है, वहां तो फ़ायदा हो जाता है, लेकिन जिस काम को करने वाला स्वार्थी और आरामतलब है, जिस को सिर्फ़ पैसा बनाने से मतलब है, तो वहां नुक्सान होता है । इसीलिए हमारी पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्ज में काफ़ी नुक्सान हो रहा है ।

मिसाल के लिए दिल्ली मिल्क स्कीम में सवा तीन करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा की रकम लगाई गई, लेकिन 1961 तक उस में सवा करोड़ रुपये का नुक्सान हुआ है । इस से यह प्रकट होता है कि गवर्नमेंट के जितने काम हैं, उन में ओवरहैड चार्जिज बहुत ज्यादा होते हैं, जिन को वह काम या वह अंडरटेकिंग बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकते । मेरा खयाल है कि गवर्नमेंट के द्वारा चलाये जा रहे काम में जो खर्च होता है, एक व्यापारी उस के दस परसेंट में ही काम चला सकता है ।

अगर हम अपने देश की खाद्य समस्या को हल करना चाहते हैं—मैं समझता हूं कि हम सभी की यह इच्छा है—— तो हम को कंट्रोल हटा देने चाहिए और गल्ले के खुले आवागमन की अनुमति देनी चाहिए । हम देखेंगे कि तब ऐसी स्थिति पैदा नहीं होगी कि कहीं तीस रुपये मन गेहूं बिकता है और कहीं अस्सी रुपये मन ।

वर्तमान खाद्य संकट का एक कारण यह भी है कि हमारी सरकार ने खेती की उपज बढ़ाने की तरफ़ ध्यान नहीं दिया है । इसी कारण हालांकि हमारी सरकार पिछले अठारह सालों से खाद्य समस्या को हल करने की कोशिश कर रही है, लेकिन, जैसी कि कहावत है, मर्ज बढ़ता ही गया, ज्यों ज्यों दवा की । पिछले अठारह बरसों में हम सैकड़ों करोड़ रुपये का गला बाहर से मंगा चुके है, लेकिन फिर भी हमारे देश की खाद्य समस्या हल नहीं हो पाई है जब कि हमारा देश एक कृषि-प्रधान देश है ।

आखिर इस बात का रहस्य क्या है कि हमारी खाद्य समस्या हल नहीं हो पाती है ? मैं इस नतीजे पर पहुंचा हूं कि गवर्नमेंट ने एक गलत पालिसी अख्तियार की हुई है, जो कि अटर फेल्यूर साबित हुई है । मंत्री महोदय ने टोटल राशनिंग और लैवी की घोषणा की है । अगर ऐसा किया गया तो देश में चैंप्रोस हो जायेगा, देश पर मुसीबत आ जायेगी, जिस को हम सम्भाल नहीं सकेंगे,क्यों कि अगर जनता को खाने को नहीं मिलेगा, तो वह क्या करेगी ? मरता क्या न करता । गवर्नमेंट एक व्यक्ति के लिए दस या आठ औंस की जो मात्रा निश्चित करने जा रही है, उससे लोगों का गुजारा कैसे होगा । कुछ समय के लिए तो इस को बर्दाश्त किया भी जा सकता है, लेकिन अगर लगातार ऐसा होता रहेगा, तो काम कैसे चल सकता है ?

धनी आदमी को अपना काम चला सकते हैं, क्योंकि वे दूध और फल वगैरह का भी इस्तेमाल करते हैं, लेकिन गरीब आदमी कैसे अपना गुजारा करेगा । आज से कुछ बरस पहले जब हम यह सुनते थे कि विलायत में एक रुपये का एक सेर मैदा या आटा मिलता है, तो हम लोग ताज्जुब करते थे कि वहां के लोग कैसे गुजारा करते होंगे, हालांकि वहां एक आदमी की आमदनी पंद्रह, बीस रुपये रोज है । लेकिन हमारे देश में तो एक आदमी की आमदनी तो दो, तीन, चार रुपये रोज है । अगर यहां भी एक रुपये सेर आटा मिलता है, तो गृहस्थी कैसे अपना गुजारा कर सकता है ? हम लोग जनता से कन्टेक्ट करते हैं और इसलिए हम लोगों को मालूम है कि लोग किस तरह दिन काट रहे हैं और क्या उन के खयालात हैं । इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि वह इस फैसले पर पुनर्विचार करें ।

मैं ने इस सम्बन्ध में प्रधान मंत्री जी को लिखा है कि जब शासन इस काम को पूरा नहीं कर सकता है, तो उस को क्या जरूरत है इसे अपने ऊपर लेने की । इस काम को स्टेट्स के लिए छोड़ देना चाहिए । स्टेट्स इस काम को करें । गल्ले का खुला आवागमन हो और व्यापारियों को यह काम दिया जाये । जब से चीन और पाकिस्तान का हमला हुआ है, जनता की हमदर्दी सरकार के साथ है । व्यापारियों ने भी यह तय किया है कि हम गवर्नमेंट को पूरा सहयोग और मदद देने के

[श्री अचल सिंह]

लिए तयार हैं । उन की फ़ेडेरेशन ने प्राइम मिनिस्टर और हम लोगों को एक सर्कुलर भेजा है, जिस में कहा गया है कि हम हर एक काम करने के लिए तैयार हैं । गल्ले के जितने व्यापारी होंगे, उन के नाम रजिस्टर्ड होंगे, वे लाइसेंस्ड होंगे और रजिस्टर में यह इन्दराज होगा कि कितना माल आया, कितना बेचा गया और कैसे बेचा गया । इस प्रकार व्यापारियों के द्वारा काम किये जाने से कोई गड़बड़-घोटाला नहीं हो सकता है । इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि उन का सहयोग लिया जाना चाहिए । मेरा विश्वास है कि अगर हम व्यापारियों की फ़ेडेरेशन का सहयोग लें, तो स्थिति बहुत सुधर जायेगी ।

आज की हालत के बारे में कहा जाता है कि बड़ा भारी अकाल है । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान इतना बड़ा देश है, जिस में पन्द्रह स्टेट्स हैं । यह बिल्कुल नेचरुल है कि इतने बड़े क्षेत्र में कहीं सूखा हो, कहीं वर्षा हो और कहीं अकाल हो । सारे देश में एक जैसी स्थिति कैसे हो सकती है ? इस प्रकार की हालत हमेशा होती आई है और इस देश में अकाल पड़ते रहे हैं, लेकिन होता यह है कि सरप्लस स्टेट या डिस्ट्रिक्ट से डेफ़िसिट स्टेट या डिस्ट्रिक्ट में गल्ला आ जाता है और काम चल जाता है । लेकिन गवर्नमेंट ने अब देश में कई ज़ोन बना दिये हैं, एक जगह से दूसरी जगह गल्ला नहीं लाया जा सकता है गवर्नमेंट राशनिंग और कंट्रोल जैसे कदम उठा रही है । इस कारण यह कठिन स्थिति पैदा हो गई है ।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि अगर अपने देश को केओस से बचाना है, तो हम को मौजूदा पालिसी में आमूल परिवर्तन करना चाहिए । और अगर हम ने ऐसा न किया तो आप देखेंगे कि चार छः महीनों में क्या हालत होगी । राशनिंग की व्यवस्था होने पर लोगों को क्यू बना कर घंटों खड़े रहना पड़ता है और राशन को बारह औंस से दस औंस, आठ औंस और छः औंस तक घटाया जा सकता है । ऐसी स्थिति में जनता का काम कैसे चल सकता है ? अगर जनता को सरकार से खाने-पीने की चीजें नहीं मिलती हैं, तो वह क्या करती है ? मुझे खुशी है कि हमारे देश की जनता महात्मा जी के सिद्धान्तों के प्रभाव से हिंसा के कार्य नहीं करती है । अगर कोई दूसरा देश होता, तो ऐसी हालत में न जाने क्या हो जाता ? मैं तो यही कहूंगा कि ईश्वर हम को सद्बुद्धि दे । मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी और मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि हम को अपनी नीति में आमूल परिवर्तन करना चाहिए, जो समय के अनुकूल हो । तभी हम इस समस्या को हल कर सकते हैं, वर्ना हालत बहुत खराब हो जायेगी, जिस को हम सम्भाल नहीं सकेंगे ।

सभापति महोदय : श्री के० सी० पन्त ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : सभापति महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि हम कब तक बैठने वाले हैं, कितने माननीय सदस्यों को बुलाया जायेगा और हमारे दल के माननीय सदस्य को कब बुलाया जायेगा ।

सभापति महोदय : जब तक वे सब माननीय सदस्य नहीं बोल लेते हैं, जो कि बोलना चाहते हैं, तब तक हम बैठने के लिए तैयार हैं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : हमारे दल के सदस्य को कब बुलाया जायेगा ?

Shri K. C. Pant (Naini Tal): Member after Member who has participated in this debate has expressed his or her anxiety about the serious food situation facing the country and it is generally recognised on all hands that this is the result this year of the vagaries of the monsoon. But the serious point to consider is that so many years after independence our food production is still at the mercy of the vagaries of the weather. That is a serious matter, and in discussing this problem, we have necessarily to go over the ground that has already been covered and to try to find out where we have slipped up. When we look back over the years, we find that our agricultural problems have been diagnosed again and again; the problems are known and so are the remedies. The only question is how those remedies are to be applied. It is in the field of implementation that the failure has been most obvious and most flagrant.

The problems can be broadly divided into two sectors: technical problems and administrative problems. I do not want to go into the details, but it is obvious that if you take even such a thing as irrigation about which must has been said in the House, the concept of irrigation at the moment in India is to prevent plants from drying up. There is no scientific attempt to supply the amount of water at the intervals at which a particular crop requires it. It is one thing to supply water at random and it is quite another to supply it according to the needs of the crop.

Similarly, there is the question of the use of fertilisers: chemical fertilisers and others. It is not a question simply of applying any chemical fertiliser. It is a question of applying those plant nutrients which the crop needs, and to supplement the plant nutrients which the crop can draw from the soil. Similarly, there is the question of supplying the farmer in the country with an alternative fuel so that he can use his cowdung for manure. Then there is the question of an extension service which could act as a bridge between the research laboratories and the field. These are all known problems, but over the years, we have not really made a dent on these problems.

On the administrative side, there is the question of land reform. We want the land to go to the tiller; we are committed to that idea, and yet, there are many pockets in which that is not a reality. We all know how much food is consumed by rats and other pects; if only that food could be saved, it would probably get us over the hump in the food situation. But we have not tackled this problem with the seriousness it deserves.

There is the question of improved seeds which has just received some particular attention, but over the years we have failed to establish any suitable machinery for the distribution of improved seeds. Then there is the question of credit; there is the question inter-departmental co-ordination and so on and so forth. These are all the administrative problems that have been diagnosed long ago, but to which no solution has yet been found. Therefore, we have got to look at this problem from the point of view of implementation. I feel that unless we take a very objective, dispassionate and scientific approach to these problems, solutions will not be easy to come upon. I was very happy this morning to read in the newspapers that the Food Minister has suggested that in technical departments, the decisive voice should be that of the technical persons. It is one of the healthiest statements that has come from a Minister in recent times, and unless technical opinions receive the weightage they deserve, I am afraid that problems which are essentially technical in nature will be very, very difficult to solve, as has been the experience in the past years.

[Shri K. C. Pant]

The second thing needed now is, of course, an implacable will and a burning passion to bull-doze our way to a break-through on the food front. What we need now is action; we need ruthlessness in dealing with inefficiency and procedural delays.

Mr. Chairman, the framework of our food problem is roughly this: One-third of our total production finds its way to the markets and that is the marketable surplus, and that marketable surplus has to feed about 30 per cent of the population which is wholly dependent on this marketable surplus; and this 30 per cent or about 14 crores increases every year by one crore. Therefore, if the marketable surplus does not keep pace with the increase in population, there is immediate scarcity. If we really want to make a breakthrough on the food front, we must not only have a marginal excess of supply over demand but we should have a big excess so that we can create a buffer-stock and have enough of a buffer-stock to tide over the lean years. That is really the essence of the solution for which we have to aim.

Last year we had a bumper crop. Last year 24 lakh tons of rice were distributed; 15 lakh tons were procured, though the target was 19.5 lakh tons, and 7 to 8 lakh tons were imported. So, the total that was distributed to the States was 24 lakh tons. Even then the deficit States were not happy. What is the position this year? The kharif crop has been badly damaged by lack of rain during the monsoon. So, the rice crop is 10 per cent lower, i.e. 3 to 4 million tons less. Similarly, the production of jowar, bajra, maize, etc. may also be lower by another 3 to 4 million tons. The rabi crop is uncertain. So, as matters stand now, I think an optimistic estimate would be that procurement may reach about 8 to 10 lakh tons. Imports may be of the order of 5 lakh tons, because we lack foreign exchange. So, even on an optimistic estimate, in the field of rice the gap can be expected to be something of the order of 9 to 10 lakh tons. This is a fairly serious gap. So, we have to be prepared in the coming year for a fairly serious shortage. I do not see any way of improving the situation so far as availability is concerned. What we have therefore to concentrate on is to ensure that the distribution is equitable.

From that, we come to the point of considering whether the government's present policy is likely to achieve that equitable distribution. At present, the basic planks of our food policy are firstly, a zonal system in which each State is cordoned off, secondly, monopoly procurement and thirdly rationing and government distribution. So far as the zonal system goes, the implication of the zonal system, of each State being cordoned off, is that the responsibility for feeding the deficit States falls squarely upon the Centre, because all the deficit States have been cut off from their traditional sources of supply. We want to meet this responsibility by introducing monopoly procurement in certain States. This could be done with advantage if the Government had two months' stocks, because it will take two months for the Government to go into the market and get the supply. But do they have these stocks? Another aspect is that when the Government is the sole buyer in respect of the foodgrains, it can only take foodgrains from the market. It does not levy. If some farmer or trader holds back the foodgrains from the market, the Government cannot get the foodgrains. In the meantime, it has to shoulder responsibility to feed the people.

Similarly there is the question of levy. But it is a very difficult matter to collect levy from hundreds of thousands of farmers, who consider that a levy deprives them of a reasonable price. Therefore, there are various shortcomings in the present scheme. There is disparity in avail-

ability and prices and there is a feeling that certain States have it much better than others. Nevertheless, I do feel that a certain amount of regulatory control on inter-State movement of foodgrains is necessary in a scarcity. But the point is whether it is really necessary to cordon off each State. In this respect, without going into details, I would endorse the suggestion made by Mrs. Sharda Mukerjee that we should revert to the pre-1964 position when there were three large zones—the southern zone, the eastern zone and mid-central zone—and the experience was very good. If we go back to that, I feel the situation in the south, particularly in Kerala and Mysore which are facing extremely difficult situations, will be eased to a considerable extent. And, what is most important, the Centre's commitments and responsibilities will be reduced, because the Centre can obviously meet that responsibility only if it can procure the grain and as matters stand, for it to procure the grain which it will have to distribute is extremely unlikely. For the Centre to assume a responsibility that it cannot discharge would be fatal. The only argument that can be used against this is that the trade will take advantage of this kind of liberalisation, because once you create these bigger zones, naturally the trade will operate within the zones and it can be said that in a condition of scarcity, the trade will tend to hold back the stocks and the prices will go up causing suffering to the people. That is a fact which we have to recognise. The answer is, our Food Corporation has been created specifically for the purpose of undertaking this kind of trade operations, of going into the market in surplus States, buying after the harvest and distributing the produce in the deficit States. This Food Corporation must step into the picture and see to it that these unsavoury practices cannot be indulged in and prices cannot be forced up.

18 hrs.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Mr. Chairman, I am very glad that Shri Pant has preceded me and we have listened to a very reasoned and very well thought out speech containing some suggestions very useful for the Ministry to take into consideration.

I am not going to discuss this question from an all-India point of view; I am particularly concentrating my attention upon the position of Vidarbha in regard to this matter.

Sir, the drought of a few months, the absence of rain for a few months, is not altogether a new phenomenon in India. Cultivation in this country merely depends upon rains, but very often it happens that certain regions which need rains do not have it and therefore conditions of scarcity do occur. But in my whole life for about 85 years I have seen one thing. We have seen famines occurring in the whole of India, in different parts of India, but so far as Vidarbha is concerned, so far as those eight districts are concerned, even during those worst days there was no famine as such in those eight districts. They were in such a position that they could feed themselves with what they grew and send out something to other States. That was the position, I remember, in the famous year of 1896.

But now, this year, what I find is that the people of Vidarbha are terribly afraid of the situation. That is the position there. The main reason for this, in my opinion, is that formerly the cultivators used to gather the crop and keep some stock with them in surplus for use in the next year in addition to what was required by them for the year, whereas on account of certain conditions of scarcity of food in the country for the last so many years, in spite of better crops, there is no such thing as stocks of grains with the farmers on which they can fall back in the lean months when they would not get any crop at all. That has made them terribly afraid.

[Dr. M. S. Aney]

When they were getting something, using what was required by them for the year and keeping something for use in the next year, what is the reason why that stock has disappeared? My submission is this. On account of the merger of Vidarbha with the whole of Maharashtra which was always a deficit province with the city of Bombay, a big city like that, and the responsibility of feeding the people of that city being on the State Government, the old arrangement on which the cultivators or farmers of Vidarbha were living was terribly disturbed. In the season something happens as a result of which most of the stocks of grain go away from the farmers to big cities like Bombay. The result is that today, I am reliably informed, jowar can be had at a lower price in Bombay while it can be had at a higher price in Birars and other parts of the Vidarbha. Similarly, rice can be had at lower price there than what it can be had at in Nagpur. Why is it so?

The eight districts of Vidarbha which was an economic unit with Chhattisgarh and Narbada region in Maharashtra, so long as this was a part of those territories, we had considered ourselves as self-sufficient. This whole Chhattisgarh and Vidarbha together considered themselves self-sufficient. They grew rice and we grew jowar and other things and the thing was going on all right. That position is changed, as we began fighting for the formation of a linguistic province thinking that it would create cultural unity. That linguistic culture by itself does not give food which is man's prime necessity. All these essential conditions were overlooked in a mad craze, in my opinion—kindly excuse me; I am using this word—for linguistic considerations behind which was concealed an expantionist tendency on the part of persons which had led to the result that these economic difficulties are coming and nobody can come to the help of the suffering people.

Last year promises were given that they were making collections of jowar and everything from the farmer so as to have a good stock. The Chief Minister made that promise; every Minister made a promise. What was the result? As you know, although you represent in this House a constituency in Madhya Pradesh, the position was that the local government almost failed to make any collection from the farmers. This is the position. The conditions of scarcity of food and famine are felt most keenly in these eight districts and the new set-up is unable to give any relief to these districts.

Secondly, we simply relied upon rain water. In the whole of Vidarbha there was no irrigation at all—absolutely nothing except a place called Kayar from where there was irrigation which was sufficient to irrigate a few thousand acres only. There was no irrigation at all. We thought that being merged with Maharashtra and with their big plans we may have our fair share of irrigation also. What we found was that the first thing that was done by the Maharashtra Government was to rule out the Bhandara scheme over which more than Rs. 14 lakhs were already spent and which was to cost Rs. 14 crores or something like that. After that no big scheme of irrigation for the whole of Vidarbha was taken up which should have been sufficient for the whole of Bhandara District which is the best rice growing district in Vidarbha. Later on I brought this fact to the notice of my hon. friend, Dr. Rao, the Minister of Irrigation and Power. He surveyed that scheme also and said that it could have been improved and made practical; but, anyhow, he did not succeed in doing that.

Ultimately, the second solution found out was that we shall have minor irrigation schemes. I have got a book here—I do not want to take the time of the House by reading the whole of this book—which gives the

irrigation schemes, major, medium and minor, which have been thought of by the Maharashtra Government and which are under their consideration. They are only for three districts, Nagpur, Vidarbha and Bhandara. I say only this much that the schemes have been thought of and they are under consideration. They are said to be sanctioned and the amount that is sanctioned for the whole year is also given there. Let me take one scheme and that will give you some idea as to how these schemes are being worked. There is the Bagh River project. The total amount sanctioned was Rs. 5.34 crores; the actual amount sanctioned was Rs. 50 lakhs for this year and the amount spent is only Rs. 2.23 lakhs. This is the proportion of the work done. I do not know at this rate how many years it will take. Though the minor irrigation schemes have been sanctioned—they are not sufficient—but yet whatever schemes are sanctioned, they are not being properly worked out and they are not being taken up seriously and, therefore, the advantages which even the minor irrigation schemes would have given are denied to the people. That is the position today.

I agree with the complaint which has been made here that in carrying out the work for the improvement of food production, etc., there is no proper coordination amongst the various departments of the Government. I think there ought to be better coordination than what there is today.

The third point that I want to make is that you must try to make full use of the material you get. I want to say something about the supply of fertilisers. The Government may be sincere and anxious to do their best but the people who have to get the work done are not serious at all. I may give an example here. The people of Amraoti district have started a number of cooperative societies, about 21 societies, and they wanted to have fertilisers. They used to get fertiliser from the Bombay factories. But last year, for certain reasons, the Bombay factories could not supply them the fertiliser which they wanted and they were asked to get it from the Calcutta factory—I do not want to give the name of that here—and they got it in gunny bags which were tattered and torn and almost half of it was lost. They could get only half of what they ordered. The report was made. The delivery was taken and the whole of the amount was already paid. Later on, when this matter was brought to the notice of the Government, they made certain enquiries in the matter and the result is that upto this time the matter has not been decided. The poor men have lost about Rs. 20,000. There is nobody to help the farmer. The Manager is there but he is completely indifferent. Therefore, unless you create a sense of responsibility in the staff, through whom you have to get the work done, unless you make them pure and not corrupted, there will not be any improvement in the situation.

Lastly I would say that there should be proper co-ordination. The Minister of Food & Agriculture should see that there is co-ordination not only between his Ministry and the other Ministries but also among the staff, through whose hands the work has to be done.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी (वरुहा) : सभापति महोदय, आज खाद्य की जो समस्या है वह कितनी गम्भीर है उसको हम सभी समझते हैं। एक परिवार का भरण पोषण करने के लिए, उसका इन्तिजाम करने के लिए एक आदमी को कितनी मेहनत करनी पड़ती है और कितनी चिन्ता करनी पड़ती है। फिर 45 करोड़ लोगों का जहां सवाल हो और उनके खाने पीने और भरण पोषण का सवाल हो उसको उपलब्ध करने के लिए कितनी चिन्ता भारत सरकार को और मिनिस्टर को होगी इसका हम अनुमान कर सकते हैं। मैं उनको बधाई देता हूं कि वे इतनी कठिनाई

[श्री क० ना० तिवारी]

के बावजूद इस काम को कामयाबी से कर रहे हैं ।

आज यह समस्या केवल हिन्दुस्तान की ही नहीं है, आज यह दुनिया की समस्या है । खाने के सम्बन्ध में रकैम में एक सभा हुई थी जिसकी यह रिपोर्ट है :

"The world food outlook is alarming, with the prospect of serious famines in heavily populated areas during the next five to ten years, Mr. B. R. Sen, Director-General of the Food & Agriculture Organisation warned here today. For nearly seven years, there had been no appreciable increase in food production per head of world population. In the Far East and Latin America, production per head was less than it was 25 years ago."

खेती के साथ इंडस्ट्री का सम्बन्ध है, उसके सम्बन्ध में वह कहते हैं :

"Crash programmes of industrialisation could not secure economic growth unless based on a parallel development in agriculture."

जहां तक फूड का सम्बन्ध है, यह सवाल आज सारी दुनिया को फेस करना पड़ रहा है । हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स के एडीटर ने "लीन इयर" के शीर्षक में लिखा है :

"The widespread drought conditions in India this year are not peculiar to this country. Several other countries have also been affected by drought in varying degrees. In the southern parts of the African Continent, the vast velds have been stricken by a severe drought and South Africa, an agriculturally rich country, is faced with the prospect of importing foodgrains next year. Kenya is going through a similarly difficult period. In some parts of Australia, the livestock industry has been badly hit by drought. Though China claims a bumper harvest this year, several parts of that country too are faced with a dry spell. All this is bound to affect the world food position adversely."

यह रिपोर्ट है जहां तक आज की फूड सिचुएशन का सवाल है ।

इसी के साथ साथ हमारे देश में वर्षा पूरी न होने के कारण इस साल अन्न का उत्पादन बहुत कम होने का अनुमान है, जैसा कि हमारे फूड मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है कि वह 8 मिलियन टन से 10 मिलियन टन तक कम हो सकता है । जब इस तरह से हमारे फूड मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा तो माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि उन्होंने बड़ा अलार्मिंग स्टेटमेंट दिया है । लेकिन अगर उन्होंने इस बात को यहां पर न कहा होता तो थोड़े दिन बाद जब बजट सेशन आता तो लोग यही कहते कि जो असली चित्र था उसे सरकार ने संसद् से छिपाया । इसलिये मेरे खयाल से उन्होंने यह बड़ा अच्छा किया कि जो उत्पादन के आंकड़े हैं, कि इतनी कमी हो सकती है, उन को हाउस के सामने रखा ।

18.21 hrs.

[SHRI SONAVANE *in the Chair*]

अभी इस बात को कहा गया, कांग्रेस बैंचेज की तरफ से भी और कम्युनिस्ट बैंचेज की तरफ से भी, कि पी० एल० 480 को बन्द कर देना चाहिये । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आज दुनिया का कोई ऐसा देश नहीं है, अमरीका, कैनाडा और आस्ट्रेलिया को छोड़ कर या ऐसे देशों को छोड़ कर जिन की आबादी कम है और जमीन ज्यादा होने की वजह से पैदावार ज्यादा है, जो कि अनाज बाहर से न मंगाता हो । यहां तक कि रेवल्यूशन होने के 40 वर्ष बाद भी आज

रशिया करीब छः मिलियन टन अनाज अमरीका से मंगाता है और 6 मिलियन टन चाइना खरीदता है ।

एक रिपोर्ट **टाइम्स आफ इंडिया** में आई है, जिसका सम्बन्ध कैरो से है, उस में लिखा है :

'CAIRO, December 2: Talks will begin here on December 6 between the U.S. Ambassador Mr. Lucius Battle and the UAR Deputy Premier in charge of Finance and Economic Affairs for signing a new PL-480 agreement.'.

यू० ए० आर० जहां हर साल खाद्यान्न की पैदावार बहुत ज्यादा होती है वह भी पी० एल० 480 में अनाज मंगाता है । इसलिये जो लोग यह कहते हैं, खासकर ऐसी स्थिति में जब कि आठ से दस मिलियन टन तक अनाज कम होने जा रहा है, कि पी० एल० 480 को बन्द कर दिया जाये, वह ठीक नहीं है । उस से देश का नुकसान होगा । इस से भुखमरी बढ़ जायेगी और लोगों को बहुत बड़ी दिक्कतों का सामना करना पड़ेगा । मैं सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि वह जरूर पी० एल० 480 का अनाज मंगाये, और अगर दूसरी जगह से भी मिल सके तो वहां से भी मंगाये ।

जहां तक हमारे यहां पैदावार बढ़ाने का सवाल है, हम को एक किताब दी गई है "रिओरिएन्टेशन आफ प्रोग्रैस आफ एग्रिकल्चरल प्रोडक्शन" । उस में करीब करीब सारी बातें दी गई है । लेकिन मेरी समझ में एक बात नहीं आती कि जब सरकार इन सारी बातों को समझती है तब हम लोगों को क्यों यह लिख कर देती है कि इस काम को हम आगे नहीं ले गये । हम ले जायेंगे या सरकार ले जायेगी । अगर सरकार यह समझती है कि यह काम होने चाहियें और उन के होने से ही खाद्यान्न की स्थिति सुधर सकती है, तो यह सरकार का काम है कि वह उस काम को आगे ले जाये, उस को स्वीकृति दे और उस को जितनी तेजी के साथ हो सके रेड टेपिज्म को हटा कर करे ।

इस में एक बात कही गई है खाद्यान्न के सम्बन्ध में, और वह है मछली को ले कर । फिशरीज डेवेलपमेंट के सम्बन्ध में आजादी के अट्ठारह साल बाद इस रिपोर्ट में पेज 15 पर दिया गया है :

"It has been estimated that it should be possible for India to produce 10 million tonnes of fish (8.5 million tonnes of marine and 1.5 million tonnes of inland) as compared to the existing estimated annual production of 0.8 to 1.4 million tonnes. This shows that there is immense scope for stepping up efforts for increasing fish production. Increase in fish production is necessary not only as a supplementary food but also because of its export potentialities. It is estimated that the requirement of fish for the population in 1966 would be of the order of 7.2 million tonnes. This is based upon per capita consumption of 2½ ozs. for 60 per cent of the total population."

अगर हम 10 मिलियन टन मछली पकड़ सकते हैं तो क्यों अब तक 0.8 से लेकर 1.4 मिलियन टन तक ही पकड़ी गई । इसके लिये कौन जिम्मेदार है । अगर इसके लिये कोई भी जिम्मेदार है तो सरकार है ।

इसलिये मैं दो तीन सुझाव देना चाहता हूं । एक कमीशन तो इस बात की जांच के लिये नियुक्त किया जाये कि जितने रुपये स्टेट्स को दिये गये है उन का प्रापर यूटिलाइजेशन हुआ है या नहीं, और उसके अन्दर आफिशल्स और नानआफिशल्स दोनों को रक्खा जाये । साथ ही लांग टर्म और शार्ट टर्म दोनों प्रोग्रामों पर जोर दिया जाये । क्राप पैटर्न की जो स्कीम दी गई है उस को लाग किया जाये और देखा जाये कि जो

[श्री क० ना० तिवारी]

काप पैट' है वह पूरी तरह सफल हो । जहां तक ऐग्रिकल्चर सर्विस का सवाल है मेरा खयाल है कि उस को सेंट्रल सर्विस होना चाहिये ।

इस के बाद एक और सुझाव द्वारा यह है कि डिपार्टमेंट आफ फूड एण्ड ऐग्रिकल्चर और कम्यूनिटी डेवेलपमेंट को मिला देना चाहिए और तीनों को मिला कर एक कर देना चाहिये ।

इसके बाद मैं शुगरकेन के सम्बन्ध में यह कहना चाहता हूं कि चूंकि अनाज का सवाल आज उठ रहा है इस लिये कि अनाज की पैदावार को बढ़ाने के लिये किसान आगे नहीं बढ़े हैं । इसी चीज को लेकर महाराष्ट्र में शुगरकेन के प्रोडक्शन पर 25 परसेंट कमी का रेस्ट्रिक्शन लगा दिया गया है । इसी तरह से यू० पी० और बिहार में जो किसान हैं वह लोग भी सोयिथल्स ज्यादा बोने जा रहे हैं, गन्ना कम बोने जा रहे हैं, । कि अगले साल फिर गन्ने का सवाल उठेगा । इससे आपका जो बफर स्टाक 7 मिलियन टन का होना चाहिये उस को पूरा करने में कठिनाई होगी ।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि बकों ने बफर स्टाक पर एडवान्स देना बन्द कर दिया है इसलिये फूड कारपोरेशन को या एग्रिकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट को इसके लिये एडवान्स देना या दिलाने का प्रबन्ध करना चाहिये ।

Mr. Chairman: How long would Members like to sit?

Shri Yashpal Singh (Kairana): When work is worship, we must sit till midnight.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : हमें यह देख लेना चाहिये कि कितने बोलने वाले हैं ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) पांच पांच मिनट दे दिये जावें ।

Mr. Chairman: The tendency to leave the Chamber after a Member speaks is not healthy. I would request Members who have spoken to continue to sit. Then if the House agrees, we can restrict the speeches to five minutes each.

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद (खालगंज) : नहीं, दस मिनट । आखिर हम लोगों ने कौन सा पाप किया था कि आप हमको पांच मिनट दे रहे हैं ।

श्री चन्द्रमणी लाल चौधरी (महुआ) : मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं कि यह ऐसा सवाल है जिस पर बहुत से मेम्बर बोलना चाहते हैं । सभापति महोदय, आप यह समझ लें कि चाहे कांग्रेस पार्टी के लोग हों या दूसरी पार्टियों के, यहां पर जो है इसी लिये बैठे हैं और मैं समझता हूं कि उनके ऊपर आपकी मेहरबानी जरूर होनी चाहिए ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : बोलने के बाद यह मेम्बर चले जायेंगे और सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं होगी ।

Mr. Chairman: How many Members would like to speak? I find 11 Members standing. At the rate of 5 minutes, it comes to 55 minutes. Would the House like to sit for another 55 minutes?

Shrimati Laxmi Bai (Vicarabad): Those who were sitting here on Thursday till 7 P. M. and did not get a chance, should be called first.

Mr. Chairman: So, the sense of the House is that we sit up to 7. Let us agree either to sit up to 7 or 5 minutes each and we complete the debate.

Shri Vishram Prasad: Ten minutes each.

Mr. Chairman: All right.

श्री वे० शि० पाटिल (यवतमाल) : सभापति महोदय, देश की खाद्य स्थिति के

खाद्य उत्पादन तथा अकाल के बारे में हमें तीन किताबें मिली हैं। महाराष्ट्र के बारे में खाद्य मंत्री को हमने निवेदन किया है। आज जब हम उस पर विचार करने जा रहे हैं तब मैं बहुत ज्यादा डिटेल में नहीं जाऊंगा।

सभापति महोदय, भारत सरकार की नीति यह है कि देश को अनाज के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर बनाया जाये। अनाज का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए हर संभव कदम उठाए जायें। इसके सम्बन्ध के कार्यक्रमों को प्राथमिकता दी जाय। भारत सरकार नहीं चाहती कि विदेशों से अनाज मंगाया जाय। लेकिन अगर अनाज की कमी होती है तो विदेशों से अनाज मंगाया जाये। आगे का जो अन्न का संकट है वह बहुत गम्भीर संकट है। अगले वर्ष मार्च के बाद गम्भीर खाद्य संकट पैदा हो सकता है। खरीफ की फसल वर्षा के अभाव में संतोषजनक नहीं है। अनुमान है कि अगले वर्ष कम से कम तीस प्रतिशत अनाज की कमी समूचे देश में होगी। देश में वर्षा की कमी के कारण अनाज, पानी और चारे की अभूतपूर्व कमी का दृश्य आ गया है। अगले वर्ष हमें कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ेगा। इसलिए अमेरिका से जो अनाज मंगाने का प्रश्न है वह यह संकट देख कर मंगाना चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय, मैं कृषि उत्पादन के बारे में कोई सुझाव देना नहीं चाहूंगा क्योंकि 12 नवम्बर को इस हाउस ने जो प्रस्ताव पास किया है उसमें सब बातें दी गई हैं। उसमें यह है कि भारत सरकार किसानों को लाभप्रद तथा उचित मूल्य दिलाना निश्चित करे, किसानों को सस्ती दर पर उर्वरक, कीटनाशक दवाइयां, अच्छे बीज तथा कृषि यंत्र इत्यादि देने की व्यवस्था की जाय। यह रिजोल्यूशन 12 नवम्बर को इस हाउस ने एडाप्ट किया और शासन ने उसको मान लिया है। इसलिये उसके इम्प्लीमेंटशन करने का काम है। बहुत दफा खाद्य पर चर्चा हुई है। मैं नहीं चाहता कि उस पर और ज्यादा बहस हो। लेकिन मैं चाहता हूं कि यह एग्रिकल्चर प्रोडक्शन की जो किताब है, उसमें कुछ बातें दी हैं। उसमें दिया है कि कृषि अर्थ व्यवस्था के बारे में देश की एक पालिसी होनी चाहिए। कर्ज जो किसानों को दिया जाता है उसके लिए उसकी जो योग्यता, पात्रता देखी जाती है वह उसके पास कितनी मालियत होती है उस पर निर्धारित की जाती है। मेरा कहना यह है कि कर्ज पाने की योग्यता उत्पादन की सामर्थ्य पर न कि पूंजी और सम्पत्ति के स्वामित्व पर अनिवार्य रूप से आधारित होनी चाहिए। वह कैसी काश्त करता है, प्रोडक्शन कितना बढ़ाता है, ये देखना चाहिए। आज क्या होता है कि जो छोटे काश्तकार हैं, टेनेंट्स हैं, उनको लोन नहीं मिलता है। उनकी तादाद बहुत बड़ी है। अनाज पैदा करने वाले यही होते हैं। लेकिन यह इतनी जो स्कीम्स हैं वह उस पर लागू नहीं होती है। उसको कर्जा नहीं मिलता है और भुवनेश्वर रिजोल्यूशन में हमने यह तय किया है कि हमारी यह पालिसी रहेगी कृषि की कि हमारी ऋण देने की नीति उसकी उत्पादन क्षमता पर निर्भर रहेगी। यह हमारी पालिसी है। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को इसको एडाप्ट करना चाहिये और स्टेट्स को इस तरह का आदेश देना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात सभापति महोदय, यह है कि हर एक चीज का बीमा होता है, अभियन्त्रण का भी बीमा होता है, लेकिन किसान की जो फसल है और उसके पास जो बड़ी बड़ी कीमत के जानवर रहते हैं उसका बीमा नहीं होता। किसान को मौसम की परेशानियों से बचाने के लिए उसकी फसलों और मवेशियों के बीमे का तरीका शुरू किया जाना चाहिए। यह एडाप्टिड पालिसी है। कांग्रेस ने यह पालिसी एडाप्ट की है लेकिन इसका इम्प्लीमेंटशन नहीं होता है।

तीसरी महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि किसान को अपनी पैदावार का उचित मूल्य मिलना

[श्री दे० शि० पाटिल]

चाहिए । लेकिन उसको उचित मूल्य नहीं दिया जाता । प्राइस सपोर्ट की जो पालिसी है वह बिल्कुल फेल्योर पालिसी है और यह जो संकट आया है, यह संकट उसीका नतीजा है, यह पालिसी जो भारत सरकार ने एडाप्ट की दस पन्द्रह सालों में उसका यह नतीजा है। सब भाग्य से या दुर्भाग्य से चीन और पाकिस्तान का संकट आया है तो इस वक्त किसान कौन है, किसान अनाज पैदा करने वाला है, इस तरफ हमारा खयाल गया है, नहीं तो अब तक किसान कोई आदमी है यह भी नहीं मानते थे और किसान का जो खेती का धंधा है उसको भी धन्धा नहीं मानते थे । इसी का यह सब नतीजा है ।

सभापति महोदय, मैं जानता हूं मेरा टाइम बहुत कम है । लेकिन मैं कुछ बुनियादी बातें यहां बताना चाहता हूं । यह फूड पालिसी जो तय हुई है अगले साल के लिए, चीफ मिनिस्टर्स की कान्फ्रेंस हुई और उसमें यह तय हुई, नेशनल डेवलपमेंट कौंसिल की जो बैठक होती है उसमें भी इस पर चर्चा होती है और कुछ रिजोल्यूशन होते हैं लेकिन बाद में इन रिजोल्यूशंस पर या जो निर्णय किये जाते हैं उन पर कोई अमल नहीं करता । हर एक स्टेट वाले बाहर आने के बाद कहते हैं कि अब अपना अपना देखो । यह जो नेशनल पालिसी है, जो नेशनल फूड पालिसी बनाई गई थी उसमें यह तय हुआ था कि भारत का एक राष्ट्रीय बजट रहेगा और यह बजट प्लानिंग कमीशन तय करेगा । लेकिन हर एक स्टेट आता है जो सरप्लस है वह भी अपने को डेफिसिट कहता है और जो डेफिसिट है वह भी डेफिसिट कहता है, इसलिए यह तय हो गया था कि—

"The surpluses and deficits of the different States in the Union will be assessed and periodically revised, if necessary, by the Planning Commission assisted by the Agricultural Prices Commission. The decisions of the Planning Commission will be binding on all States."

लेकिन यह भी नहीं हुआ । दूसरी बात जो इसमें कम्पलसरी प्रोक्योरमेंट करने की थी, वह भी मनोपली प्रोक्योरमेंट करना नहीं चाहते । कोई स्टेट में मोनोपली प्रोक्योरमेंट है, कोई में नहीं हैं । इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि—

"The Uniform policy of compulsory lavy and procurement should be introduced through out the country."

दूसरा सवाल आता है एक्विटेबिल डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन आफ फूड का । जैसे शहर में आप कहते हैं कि एक लाख या दस लाख की पापुलेशन पर टोटल राशनिंग करेंगे, लेकिन जो किसान अनाज पैदा करता है उसके पास आज अपने बच्चों को देने के लिए अनाज नहीं है । तो वहां क्यों नहीं राशनिंग करते ? देहात में भी अनाज मिलना चाहिए और शहरों में भी अनाज मिलना चाहिए और एक्विटेबिल डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन होना चाहिए । और यह जो फूड का बिजनेस है यह भी प्राईवेट ट्रेडर्स के हाथ में नहीं देना चाहिए । यह बिजनस गवर्नमेन्ट को लेना चाहिए ।

Mr. Chairman: Please conclude now.

श्री दे० शि० पाटिल : मैं आपका आभारी हूं कि आपने मुझे टाईम दिया । मैं जानता हूं कि यह जो प्वाइंट्स मैंने रखे हैं उन पर सरकार ध्यान देगी ।

Shri S. B. Patil: Mr. Chairman, Sir,.....

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : सब कांग्रेस वाले बोल लेंगे तब हमको मौका मिलेगा ?

Mr. Chairman: Your party has got only two minutes.

Shri Vishram Prasad: Then why don't you tell me so that I can go?

Mr. Chairman: This is not that way. Only two minutes you will get.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : यह तो आफ्टर थाट हुआ जी । पहले यह कहा कि जो लोग बैठे हैं उनको पांच मिनट मिलेगा

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : आपने अभी थोड़ी देर पहले कहा था कि दस दस मिनट बोलेंगे फिर पांच मिनट हुआ और अब कहते हैं दो मिनट .....

Mr. Chairman: We are giving according to the time allotted to the groups.

Shri S. B. Patil (Bijapur South): At the outset I am really grateful to the hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture for taking up this important question of food situation in the country in this august House for discussion. I am also thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to express my views on the burning question and I will try my best to examine the real situation as a true and practical agriculturist, mainly from the practical point of view.

In morning's papers there is a news under the headline 'Ministers just rubber stamps' and I quote from that news item:

> "Union Food Minister C. Subramaniam today listed some major features of the present administrative structure which are impeding the country's progress. He said that a Minister has no choice but to function as a rubber stamp of the department because only the 'final' scheme without any alternative proposals is placed before him. He thus has no alternative except to agree with the proposal before him."

There is another point he made:

> "75 per cent of the officials in the Union Food Ministry had neither any agricultural background nor a rural outlook."

That is one point in regard to the failure of food and agricultural policies of Government.

There is another point also, and that is also worth quoting. I may refer to what the American Ambassador, Mr. Chester Bowles, said regarding the food problem. He said:

> "Land in equality is a bottleneck clogging the creative energy of the people; a bottleneck that must be broken."

He further said:

> "Land reforms are not the solution, of course; it is the first essential step to agricultural improvement; to consolidate fragmented holdings and the development of rural co-operatives and the speedy execution of land reforms programmes is vital for increasing agricultural production and strengthening the base of the rural economy."

These are the two important bottlenecks straining the great energy of the country. Therefore, the country is passing through a food crisis as never experienced before. Soaring prices of foodgrains have rendered existence a burden to the common man. Experts, the State Governments and the Central Government and the Planning Commission are devoting their long and protracted thinking hours to this important matter, but the question still defies solution. It is necessary to give a cool thought as to where exactly the malady exists and how best to remove the sour

[Shri S. B. Patil]

spot so that agriculture marches ahead, healthy and radiant, on the onward path of progress spreading prosperity everywhere in the country.

We must recognise one basic fact that a good harvest is no longer a natural phanomanon. It is a result of sustained efforts. In fact, it is human performance. Unless we recognise this fundamental fact, we are likely to err in our planning.

According to the Food Minister, the yield may be less than eighty million tons as compared to last year. If we add the six or seven million tons of imports under PL 480, the deficiency adds up to 14 to 15 million tons. This is nearly one-fourth of the food available for consumption. This proportion has even worse implication. In the first place, the rich people and the producers will not reduce their consumption; and the deficiency for the rest may rise to one half. Secondly, as there are restrictions or movement of food-grains between States, and even districts, the deficiency may be higher. For instance, my State of Mysore estimates this year only 50 per cent yield, when even normally there is a five per cent deficiency.

Thirdly, the forecasts of famine will increase hoarding and under the most wasteful conditions, hoarders will try to escape detection by Government and even by starving mobs.

Our objective must be to achieve self-sufficiency in food within our country within limited resources of our own, in order to feed our population and build up a nation which is healthier and stronger. Dependence on PL 480 imports is not only bad for this country, bad for the economic development of the country, but it under mines also our self-confidence and self-respect. The country has to stand on its own legs and a beginning has to be made now towards self-sufficiency.

Productivity per acre in agriculture in our country is about one-fourth or one fifth of what is obtaining in other advanced countries. During the three five year Plans we have increased our production of cereals by only 30 million tons. The index of agricultural production as a whole shows an average annual rise of three per cent only. But the population has been growing at the rate of 2.2 to 2.4 per cent. The level of productivity in Indian agriculture is not comparable with the advanced countries of the world. For example, in regard to wheat, the farmers in West Germany are producing 34 quintals per hectare; a hestare is about two and a half acres; UK, 43.5 quintals per hectare; India, 8.9; Japan, 25.0; the world average comes to 12.6 quintals per hectare.

In regard to rice, we are producing only 13.8 quintals per hectare; the world average is 19.9 quintals. Italy produces 54.9 quintals, USA, 41.8, UAR, 58.8, Australia, 60.0, per hectare. There are various factors affecting the agricultural production in our country. Under the present circumstances, and under the present system of production, skill plays an important role. Risks and uncertainties inherent in agriculture are factors to be reckoned with. There are three kinds of risks—price risk, weather risk and technical risk. The existence of these three risks governs the cost and flow of credit, which in turn governs investment in agriculture.

Lastly, I submit that food must be treated as a national subject and the whole nation must be treated as one zone. No one should have the right to hold up others. Unless energetic steps are taken to deal with agricultural lag and spiralling of essential commodity prices, the entire country would be engulfed in a catastrophe.

श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा (खेरी) : सभापति महोदय, तीन दिनों से खाद्य समस्या पर विचार हो रहा है । लोगों ने अपने विचार भी रखे हैं । इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि खाद्य समस्या बहुत ही विषम है और उस के बारे में विशेष ध्यान देने की जरूरत है । लेकिन मैं इस बात से एग्री नहीं करता कि मंत्री महोदय को सदन में इस समय खाद्य पर खाद्य समस्या को लाना चाहिए था, विवाद के लिए ।

गांवों के अन्दर बड़ा जोर है । किसान हर तरह से और हर जगह को जोत करके अन्न उत्पादन करना चाहता है और वह चाहता है कि सेल्फ सफीशेंट बने । लेकिन यहां से जो डिसकशन का समाचार गांवों में जाएगा उसका असर उसके ऊपर जरूर होगा । अगर उसको यह पता चलेगा कि इस रोग का इलाज उसके हाथ का नहीं है तो उसके प्रयत्नों में शिथिलता आ जाना स्वाभाविक है । यदि मंत्री महोदय को लोगों का विश्वास प्राप्त करना था तो वे विरोधी दलों के लोगों को और अन्य सदस्यों को अलग से बुला कर उनसे विचार विनिमयय कर सकते थे, न कि सदन में इस विषय को लाकर इस पर बहस होती । लेकिन चूंकि यह चीज आ गयी है, इस लिए मैं भी इस पर अपने विचार रखना चाहता हूं । मेरे लिए भी ऐसा करना जरूरी हो गया है ।

कृषि की उन्नति के लिए कुछ बातों की विशेष जरूरत है । मैं समझता हूं कि पहली बात तो यह है कि विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में को–आरडिनेशन नहीं है । इरिगेशन एण्ड पावर, खाद्य और कृषि मंत्रालय और कम्युनिटी डेवेलपमेंट तथा कोआपरेशन का मंत्रालय अलग अलग काम कर रहे हैं । यदि वास्तव में खाद्य समस्या को हल करना है तो कृषि मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत ही इरिगेशन एंड पावर, तथा कम्युनिटी डेवेलपमेंट और कोआपरेशन के मंत्रालयों को काम करना चाहिए । यह बहुत जरूरी है । जब तक ये विभाग अलग अलग काम करेंगे तब तक कृषि की उन्नति नहीं हो सकती है । इस लिए गवर्नमेंट को इस ओर ध्यान देकर इसके लिए कुछ करना चाहिए ताकि समस्या का हल निकल सके ।

इसके बाद मैं में आपको यह कहना चाहूंगा कि कुछ गलतियां हम कर रहे हैं जिनके कारण हमारी खाद्य समस्या हल नहीं हो पाई है । जहां तक सिंचाई का सम्बन्ध है, हमको छोटी सिंचाई योजनाओं के लिये जो ऋण मिलता है उसका 35 परसेंट खाद के लिए मजबुरन देना पड़ता है । अगर किसान के पास रुपया हो तो वह कर्ज ही क्यों लेगा ? अगर उसने ट्यूब वेल बनाने के लिये कर्जा लिया है और उसका 35 परसेंट उसको खाद के लिए देना पड़ता है तो उसका परिणाम यह होता है कि ट्यूब वेल नहीं बन सकता, भले ही वह रुपया और किसी रूप में खर्च हो जाए । आज यह गवर्नमेंट की पालिसी है ।

इसके अलावा आप देखें कि उद्योगों के लिए बिजली दो या तीन पैसे प्रति यूनिट के हिसाब से दी जाती है । आप कृषि को भी एक उद्योग मानते हैं, इसके बिना आप तरक्की नहीं कर सकते । यह बेसिक उद्योग है । लेकिन फिर भी कृषि के लिए जो बिजली दी जाती है उसका रेट उद्योग को दी जाने वाली बिजली से दुगना तिगुना रखा जाता है । अगर आप चाहते हैं कृषि की भी उन्नति हो तो आपको कृषि को भी अन्य उद्योगों के तरह ही इसको प्रोत्साहन देना पड़ेगा ।

इसके अलावा कृषि यंत्रों को देखें । जिस यंत्र में पचास रुपये का लोहा लगता है उसका मूल्य पांच सौ रुपया रखा गया है, यानी बनवाई का 450 रुपया लग जाता है । इस तरह कैसे कृषि की उन्नति हो सकती है ।

रूस का जो 14 हार्स पावर का ट्रेक्टर 5000 में आता है और 25 हार्स पावर का

[श्री बाल गोविन्द वर्मा]

जो ट्रेक्टर 9000 में आता है उन पर आपने चार और पांच हजार ड्यूटी लगा दी है । इसके मानी यह है कि आप चाहते हैं कि कृषि की उन्नति न हो पाए । अगर आप तरक्की करना चाहते हैं तो मेरा सुझाव है कि आप इंडीजिनिस मैटीरीयल से ट्रेक्टर बनवाईए और उस माल पर एक्साईज ड्यूटी छोड़िए । रशन ट्रेक्टर के बारे में यह जो कदम उठाय जा रहा है, न मालूम इसकी क्या वजह है । हो सकता है कि हमारे यहां के किसी मैनुफक्चरर को खुश करने के लिए ऐसा किया जा रहा हो । अगर ऐसा किया गया, तो यह एक बहुत गलत स्टेप होगा । इस लिए सरकार को ट्रेक्टर्ज की ड्यूटी बढ़ाने का इरादा छोड़ देना चाहिए और इस की कल्पना भी नहीं करनी चाहिए ।

जिन लोगों ने ट्रेक्टर्ज खरीदे हुए हैं उन को स्पेयर पार्टस नहीं मिलते हैं । जब को ट्रेक्टर टूट जाता है, तो उस को बनाने की कोई सुविधा नहीं है । मैंने बजट सेशन के अवसर पर भी यह अनुरोध किया था कि जिन जगहों में मैकेनाईज्ड फार्मिंग हो रहा है, वहां पर ट्रेक्टर्ज के वर्कशाप खोले जायें, जहां पर सस्ते दामों पर ट्रेक्टर्ज को रिपेयर किया जाये और उन के स्पेयर पार्टस उपलब्ध किये जायें । इसके अलावा ट्रेक्टर्ज को चलाने के लिये सरकार को डीजल आयल, मोबिल आयल और केरोसीन आयल की व्यवस्था भी करनी पड़ेगी । अगर सरकार उन पर रेस्ट्रिक्शन लगायेगी तो काम नहीं चलेगा ।

आज स्थिति यह है कि कोई भी ऐसा कदम नहीं उठाया जा रहा है, जो कि कृषि के लिए सहायक सिद्ध हो और जिस से खाद्य समस्या हल हो ।

प्रोक्युरमेंट की पालिसी बहुत डिफेक्टिव है । सरकार व्यापारियों को कहती है कि वे किसानों से गल्ला खरीदे, जिस में से हम केवल बीस फीसदी लेंगे । इसका नतीजा क्या होता है ? उदाहरण के लिये हमारे जिले लखीमपुर खेरी में बनिये बीस , बाईस रुपये प्रति मन के सिहाब से मक्का खरीद रहे हैं और अठारह रुपये मन के हिसाब से गवर्नमेंट को दे रहे हैं । मैंने सुना है कि वे लोग कहते हैं कि इस प्रकार बीस परसेंट मक्का सस्ते सस्ते दामों पर गवर्नमेंट को देने से दो चार हजार रुपये का जो नुकसान हो जायेगा, वह नुक्सान तो बाकी का मक्का ज्यादा दामों पर बेचने से पूरा हो ही जायेगा, बल्कि और भी बहुत मुनाफा होगा, क्योंकि, जैसा कि गवर्नमट खुद एडमिट करती है, खाद्य सिथिति खराब होने जा रही है, इस लिए वे बनिये बाकी के मक्के को बहुत ऊंचे दामों पर बेच सकेंगे ।

इस लिए यह आवश्यक है कि सरकार प्रोक्युरमेंट के सारे काम को पूर्णतया अपने हाथ में ले । इस को मध्यस्थों के हाथ में छोड़ देना सब बड़ी गलती होगी । मैं चाहूंगा कि गवर्नमेंट और मंत्री महोदय इन बातों की ओर विशेष ध्यान देंगे, ताकि हमारी खाद्य समस्या जल्दी हल हो सके ।

सभापति महोदय : श्री यशपाल सिंह ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सभापति महोदय, हमारी पार्टी का नम्बर पहले आना चाहिए और इन का बाद में आना चाहिए । यह तो हमारे साथ अन्याय हो रहा है । हम इस को सहन नहीं कर सकते । पहला नम्बर हमारा है । इस लिए पहले हम को मौका दीजिए और बाद में इन को दीजिए ।

Mr. Chairman: Now he has caught my eye. I will give a chance to his party also. The hon. Member may resume his seat.

श्री यशपाल सिंह । सभापति महोदय, जो कुछ इन तीन चार दिनों में कहा गहा है,

उन में बहुत सी ऐसी बात हैं, जिन का किताबों के साथ ताल्लुक है, कागजों के साथ तालुल्क है, लेकिन फूड प्राबलम के साथ उन का किसी तरह का सम्बन्ध नहीं है ।

यू० पी० कांग्रेस कमेटी के जेनेरल सैक्रेटरी ने कहा है कि पचास फ़ीसदी ट्यूबवेल इस लिए बन्द हो गए हैं कि उन के आपरेटर्ज की तन्ख्वाह कम है, उन को वहां पर रिश्वत नहीं मिलती है, वे वहां पर रहना नहीं चाहते और इस लिए वे ट्यूबवैल्ज को बन्द कर के चले गए हैं । यह किसी मामूली आदमी का बयान नहीं है । यह यू० पी० सी० सी० के जेनेरल सेक्रेटरी का बयान है । जो बातें कही जाती हैं, उन का कोई प्रैक्टिकल मूल्य होना चाहिए, प्रैक्टिकल वैल्यु होनी चाहिए ।

प्रश्न यह है कि इस देश में, जहां 85 फ़ीसदी लोग खेती करते हैं, लोगों का पेट क्यों नहीं भरता है और लोग क्यों भूखे हैं । इस का कारण अभी समझ में नहीं आया है । यह अखबारों पर छोड़ दिया गया है । सब से पहले यह जरूरी है कि यह काम आई० सी० एस० अफसरों से छीना जाये । वे खुद भी कुछ नहीं करते हैं और अपने मातहतान को भी नही करने देते हैं । मैंने खुद देखा है कि एक आई सी० एस० आफ़िसर के बंगले पर पचास किसान गए और कहा कि हमारे ग्यारह मील के इलाके में ओला पड़ गया है, फ़सलें खत्म हो गई हैं, आप चल कर देखिए । उस आई० सी० एस० कलेक्टर साहब ने कहा कि तुम बगैर एपांयटमेंट लिये हुए आये हो, तुम को जेलखाने में बन्द कर दिया जाये । वे लोग इस बात को नहीं समझते हैं कि खेती करने वाले को किस चीज की जरूरत है । यह एक बहुत मोटी बात है, लेकिन लोग इस को नहीं समझते हैं ।

आज हालत यह है कि जो लोग खेती नहीं कर सकते, उन को जमीन दीजा रही है । बिड़ला साहब को तीस हजार एकड़ जमीन इस लिए दी जा रही है कि वह सीड इम्परूव करेंगे । जिस के बाप ने कभी खेती नहीं की, उसे यह जमीन दी जा रही है कि वह सीड इम्परूव करेंगे ।

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should use dignified language.

श्री यशपाल सिंह: यह कोई अनपार्लिया-मेंटरी बात नहीं है । उन्होंने वाकई खेती नहीं की है । वह बड़े आदमी हैं । वैसे अगर आप कहें, तो मैं ये शब्द नहीं कहूंगा ।

ऐसे लोगों को इतनी ज्यादा जमीन दी जा रही है, और जो खेती कर सकते है, वे एक एक बीघा जमीन को तरस रहे हैं

सरकार के कहने के मुताबिक हमारे देश में पचास करोड़ एकड़ जमीन ऐसी है, जिस में खेती होती है । सरकार की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक चालीस हजार ट्रेक्टर है, जिन में से बाइस-हजार खराब पड़े हुए हैं और सिर्फ अठारह हजार काम करने के काबिल हैं । इस के आलावा हमारे यहां ढाई हजार बैलों की जोड़ियां है । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि ये अठारह हजार ट्रेक्टर और ढाई हजार बैलों की जोड़ियां तो पचास करोड़ एकड़ जमीन की परिक्रमा भी नही कर सकती हैं उस जमीन के चारों तरफ घूम भी नहीं सकती हैं, उस में पैदावार करना तो अलग बात है ।

आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि लेंड्ज मस्ट गो टू दि टिलर । जब तक लैंडलैस लेबरर्ज को खेतों पर अधिकार नहीं दिया जायेगा जब तक आई० सी० एस० आफ़िसर्ज को खेती के महकमे मे नही निकाला जायेगा, जब तक मिनिस्टर लोग किसानों की समस्याओं और कठिनाइयों का पता लगाने के लिए गांव गांव में नहीं जायेंगे, तब तक खाद्य की समस्या हल नहीं हो सयती है । जब चव्हाण साहब डिफ़ेंस

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

मिनिस्ट्री में डिपुटी मिनिस्टर थे तो वह उस वक्त गांव गांव में जा कर सिपाहियों के घरों में उन को श्रद्धांजलि पेश करते थे, जब कि लू चलती थी, कोई बाहर निकलना पसन्द नहीं करता था—तब वह पांच पांच मील पैदल चलते थे और पसीना पसीना होने के बावजूद अपना फर्ज पूरा करते थे। अगर इस मंत्रालय के मंत्री और अफसर गांवों में घर घर जा कर काम करेंगे, तभी इस देश का निस्तार होगा।

मद्रास में सरकार ने एक फूड कार्पोरेशन खाद्य निगम, बनाया, जो कि फेल हो गया। उस के हाथ से फूड डीस्ट्रिब्यूशन का काम छीन लिया गया और राशनिंग डिपार्टमेंट को दिया गया और दिल्ली में सरकार नई व्यवस्था कायम करने जा रही है। जो चीज मद्रास में फेल हो चुकी है, वह दिल्ली में कैसे कामयाब हो सकती है? बीच का बनिया छः आने बोरी पर कमाया करता था और आज सरकार तीन रुपये बोरी पर लेगी। ये दो रुपये और दस आने किस के जिम्मे पड़ेंगे? ये कन्ज्यूमर के जिम्मे पड़ेंगे।

आज जेलखाने के कैदी को हफ्ते में छः किलो राशन मिलता है, जब कि भारत के श्रेष्ठ नागरिक को सिर्फ दो किलो राशन मिलता है। इस तरह काम कैसे चलेगा?

इस समस्या का सीधा सा हल यह है कि किसान को मौका दिया जाये। जो लोग खेती कर सकते हैं, उन को खेती करने का हक दिया जाये और जो लोग नहीं कर सकते हैं, उन से जमीन छीन ली जाये। जो लोग आज भी पाकिस्तान की इमदाद कर रहे हैं, उन से पूछा जाये कि वे पाकिस्तान की इमदाद क्यों कर रहे हैं, क्यों देशद्रोह का काम कर रहे हैं। दिल्ली क्लाथ मिल्ज के मालिक, लाला भरत राम चरत राम, ने हिन्दुस्तान के नैशनल डिफेंस फंड में एक लाख रुपया दिया, लेकिन उन्होंने पाकिस्तान के नैशनल डिफेंस फंड में बीस लाख रुपये दिये हैं। करोड़पतियों की जो कोई भी फर्म है, वह आज पाकिस्तान की इमदाद कर रही है, देशद्रोह कर रही है। अगर इन से जमीन छीन कर गरीब आदमियों को मौका दिया जाये तो यह मामला छः महीने में हल हो सकता है, लेकिन सरकार इसको करना नहीं चाहती।

आखिर में मेरी रिक्वस्ट है कि माननीय सदस्यों को बोलने के लिये पूरा टाइम दिया जाये। यह बहस बार बार नहीं आयेगी। जब हम कहते हैं कि वर्क इज वरशिप तो फिर चाहे आधी रात तक बैठना पड़े माननीय सदस्यों को अपने विचार व्यक्त करने के लिये—पूरा टाइम दिया जाना चाहिये, ताकि इस विषय पर पूरी तरह से डिस्कशन हो सके, हालांकि मुझे कम टाइम दिया गया है।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा: सभापति महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री ने जब यह नारा दिया कि "जय जवान, जय किसान" तो उस को सुन कर मुझे बहुत खुशी होती है। लेकिन ये दूसरे नारे सुन कर मुझे बहुत क्लेश होता है कि 'पानी ले गया पाकिस्तान, प्यासा रह गया राजस्थान" और "फैसला कर गये जवाहरलाल, भूखे रह गये राजस्थान के ग्वाल बाल" ये नारे बड़े खतरनाक हैं। फैसला करने वाले चले गये लेकिन आज राजस्थान की जनता उनको रो रही है, भूखी और प्यासी मर रही है।

हमारी सरकार ने राजस्थान की तरफ कभी ध्यान नहीं दिया है। पाकिस्तान के सथ संघर्ष के समय वहां पर धड़ाधड़ बम गिराये थे, लेकिन कोई मंत्री

वहां नहीं गया। आज राजस्थान में अकाल पड़ रहा है और इस लिये योजना आयोग से 48 करोड़ रुपये की मांग की जा रही है, लेकिन वह कहता है कि हम 24 करोड़ रुपये देंगे। इसके अलावा राजस्थान 12 करोड़ रुपये देगा, तो बाकी के 12 करोड़ रुपये कौन देगा? इस तरह से राजस्थान को सब से पीछे छोड़ रखा है। अगर राजस्थान कैनाल केन्द्र के हाथ में होती, तो राजस्थान को इतना दुख न झेलना पड़ता। राणा प्रताप सागर बांध पर 80 करोड़ रुपये लगे हैं, लेकिन उस में पानी की एक बूंद भी नहीं है। इस से वहां पर रात को अंधेरा और दिन को उजाला नजर आता है।

किसानों को जो बीज दिये गये हैं, उन में उर्वरक का पाउडर मिला दिया गया है। सरकार की तरफ से किसानों को कहा गया है कि अगर वे इस बीज को लगायेंगे, तो उनको पर्याप्त मात्रा में पानी नहीं दिया जायेगा। सरकार ने किसानों को फुटबाल बना रखा है। पहले उन को कहा गया है कि गन्ना बोओ, ताकि हम शक्कर के द्वारा विदेशी मुद्रा कमा सकें। जब किसानों ने गन्ना लगाया, तो उन के लिये पानी नहीं है। मैं समझता हूं कि यह सरकार और कृषि मंत्री खाद्य के मामले में बिल्कुल निर्बोध हैं। इनको ज्ञान नहीं है। हमारे कृषि मंत्री ने पता नहीं कौन सी कृषि की विद्या पढ़ी है। पता नहीं किस किस तरह की योजनाय बनाई जाती हैं। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि गमलों और जंगलों में खेती करो उनके अन्दर साग सब्जी बोओ जब कोई इस तरह से करता है तो नगर निगम वाले कहते हैं कि तुम ने पानी खेती में इस्तेमाल किया है, तुम्हारा चालान करते हैं। इस आधार पर कई चालान दिल्ली में किये गये हैं। कारण यह था कि पीने के पानी से साग सब्जी पैदा कर ली है। बेचारी जनता करे तो क्या करे। किस का वह कहना माने। कोई कहता है कि गमलों और बंगलों में खेती करो बागीचों के अन्दर खेती करो और दूसरा कहता है कि पीने के लिए पानी तो है नहीं, तुम खेती के लिए पानी का इस्तेमाल कर रहे हो, इसलिए तुम्हारा चालान किया जाता है। यह ठीक नहीं है। आज तो ऐसा मालूम होता है कि ईश्वर भी हम से रूठ गया है। हमारे यहां राजस्थान के अन्दर झाड़ियां तक सूखी पड़ी हैं जिन को खा कर बेचारे जानवर जीवित रहते थे। आज वहां लोग अपने जानवरों को बाहर ले जा रहे हैं उन को बेच बेच कर अपना गुजारा कर रहे हैं। आज जिन बेचारों के घर में अनाज पैदा भी नहीं हुआ है उन से हमारे यहां कहा जाता है कि सुधार कर लाओ। बच्चा पैदा हुआ ही नहीं नाम पहले ही रख दिया गया है। जिन के यहां नहर का पानी पहुंचा तक नहीं है, जिन को अपनी फसल के लिए पानी दिया तक नहीं गया है उन से वहां कहते हैं कि सुधार कर लाओ, तीस रुपया बीघा और लाओ। यह सरकार क्या करेगी? यह सरकार तो खुद ब्लैक मारकेटिंग करती है, चालीस रुपये क्विंटल के हिसाब से चना खरीदती है और अस्सी रुपये क्विंटल के हिसाब से बेच देती है। यही मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार का हाल है और यही राजस्थान सरकार का हाल है। वहां पर खाने के लिए तो है नहीं लेकिन उसको बाहर भेज देती है। किस तरह से सरकार चलेगी?

1952 में हमारा देश खाद्यान्न के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर था जैसे जैसे इस पर इस हाउस में विचार होता जाता है वैसे वैसे आयात का बोझ और बढ़ता जाता है, वैसे वैसे हम कमी अनुभव करते जाते हैं। यह कहा जाता है कि इस साल 262 करोड़ रुपये का अनाज मंगाना पड़ेगा। मैं समझता हूं कि 262 करोड़ रुपया अगर किसानों को

[श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा]

दिया जाये तो हमारी अन्न की समस्या हल हो सकती है । एक साल के लिए अगर जितने आपके निर्माण कार्य हैं उनको बन्द कर दिया जाय, दिल्ली में ही अगर इनको रोक दिया जाये तो हमारा देश आत्मनिर्भर अन्न के मामले में हो सकता है । दो दो और तीन तीन करोड़ रुपया खर्च करके महल खड़े किये जाते हैं, उन में अफसर लोगों के आराम के सभी साधन मुहैया किये जाते हैं, उनके पैरों में धूल न लग जाये, इसका इंतजाम किया जाता है, उनकी पैंट्स को सलवटें खराब न हो जायं, इसकी व्यवस्था की जाती है लेकिन किसानों को कहा जाता है कि लगान लाओ चाहे भूखों मर जाओ, कोई परवाह नहीं है । अगर निर्माण के ये कार्य बन्द कर दिये जाये और किसानों को यह सब पैसा दे दिया जाये तो हमारी अन्न की समस्या काफी हद तक हल हो सकती है ।

आप ने सहकारिता चला दी है । वहां पर लठ चल रहे हैं । एक काम करता है तो दूसरा नहीं करता है, दूसरा करता है तो तीसरा सो जाता है ।

आप ने जो पट्टे दिये हैं उनको आप देखें । आप ने उनको जेली करार दे दिया है । राजस्थान के अन्दर किसी किसान से पूछा जाता है कि आप को पट्टा मिल गया है तो उसका जवाब होता है कि हमें जेली करार दे दिया गया है, न मालूम कब छीन ले सरकार ।

कृषि फार्म जो सरकार बनाती है उनको आप देखें । कोटा में पांच मील की दूरी पर एक कृषि रिसर्च फार्म खोला गया है । कम से कम दो सौ किसानों को वहां उजाड़ दिया गया है । उनकी खड़ी ज्वार की फसल काट ली गई है । जब वे आये और खड़े हो गये तो उनको लठ दिखा कर भगा दिया गया । अब उस फार्म में एक तरफ ज्वार काटने जाते हैं और दूसरी तरफ गेहूं बोते जाते हैं । इस फार्म को कहीं जंगल में भेज देते हैं और कह देते कि वहां जंगल की भूमि को अच्छा करो तो कुछ फायदा भी होता । इस तरह के फार्म्स में जो अनाज होता है वह पता नहीं कहां जाता है । अफसरों के घरों में ही वह जाता होगा । एक भी फार्म लाभ में नहीं चल रहा है । सारे नुक्सान में चल रहे हैं । किसानों को उजाड़ करके फिर रिसर्च करना यह कौन सी गवर्नमेंट का कायदा है, यह कहां की अक्लमंदी है, अच्छा नहीं किया ।

आप देखें कि राजस्थान में किसान का क्या हाल है उसके लिए पानी का क्या इंतजाम है । वहां अगर तीन इंच पानी भी बरस जाये तो वे समझते हैं कि परमात्मा धरती पर उतर आया है । लेकिन तीन इंच भी पानी वहां नहीं बरसता है साल में । उनके लिए भी कुछ किया जाये, उनके कुओं को भी गहरा करवाया जाये । एक योजना बनाई गई थी जिसके तहत गत वर्ष सात आठ ट्यूबवैल लगाये गये थे । उसके बाद कुछ नहीं किया गया है । जो ग्रिड थी उसको गुजरात में भेज दिया गया और उनके कुएं अधूरे पड़े हुए हैं, ट्यूबवैल अधूरे पड़ हुए हैं । सरकार तो सुख की नींद सोती है । वह जागती ही नहीं है । लेकिन जो जनता है, जो आम आदमी हैं वे पिस रहे हैं सरकार उनकी तरफ ध्यान ही नहीं देती है । मैं आप को चेतावनी देना चाहता हूं कि यही हाल रहा तो राजस्थान का जो इलाका है वह उजड़ कर बरबाद हो जायेगा । वहां जमीन सोना उगलती थी लेकिन अब वहां की मिट्टी खराब हो रही है । सोने का कयीर बन रहा है । राजस्थान की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया तो मैं दावे के साथ कहता हूं कि वहां की भूमि बरबाद हो जायेगी । अगर आप राजस्थान को पानी दे दें और बिजली की सुविधायें उपलब्ध कर दें तो राजस्थान सारे देश को अन्न पैदा करके दे सकता है और जो अन्न की कमी है, उसको वह पूरा कर सकता है । यह मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूं ।

Shri M. L. Jadhav (Malegaon): In Maharashtra the monsoon was late—the monsoon in September and October did not come. Therefore, there is a heavy drought in Maharashtra and this has resulted in increase in prices and shortage of foodstuffs. We find that the markets, the weekly bazaars, are full of cattle and the cattle prices have gone down to such an extent that nobody is prepared to purchase cattle in the market. There is shortage of food, there is shortage of fodder and there is likely to be shortage of drinking water also. These are the three problems which were never faced in the State. For the last 100 years such a drought was not there. It can only be compared with the Bengal of 1943. What happened in Bengal in 1943 can be said to be the present situation in Maharashtra. To meet this, it is very necessary that the Centre should come to the help of Maharashtra; not only more food should be given, but it is necessary that fodder should also be given for the cattle. At the same time efforts should be made to provide for more irrigational projects. In Maharashtra there is only 5% of irrigation, including that of well. When we take into consideration the irrigation with canals it is very necessary that this 5% irrigation should be increased. It is very necessary that efforts are made to have medium, minor and major irrigation schemes in this drought-affected area because it can provide relief to the famine-stricken people; it can also help to save future droughts; it may also help to remove the hardships that are being caused by this drought to the people of Maharashtra.

It has been said by the revered member, Dr. Aney, that, because foodstuffs were removed from Vidharba to Bombay, there has been shortage in Vidharba. I am sorry to say that this state of affairs is not correct. For Bombay separate quota has been provided by the Centre and Bombay is fed by the Centre. I say that drought is everywhere; it is not only in Vidharba, but it is also in Maharashtra. The whole of Maharashtra is affected by drought. Therefore, we find that there is shortage of food; there is price increase. There was an argument that it was because the States were formed on a linguistic basis. But I would submit that there is no room for that.

When there is drought, we find that there is shortage of oil; we find that people are not getting oil and a number of diesel pumps are lying idle because of shortage of oil in Maharashtra. I think it is for the Government to supply this oil; it is for the Government to see that pumps do not remain idle and whatever efforts are made to raise rabi crop, these efforts should be helped by supplying necessary oil for the pumps.

I find that the charges for the machinery have gone up. These merchants are trying to have blackmarket with respect to some of the machines which are not readily given to the cultivators. Therefore, it is very necessary that Government enters the market and sees that the cultivators get these machines. When there is shortage of food, short term measures such as supply of oil and supply of machines are very necessary to overcome the drought. Therefore, I appeal that the Centre should come to the help of Maharashtra, which is very much affected by the drought, by supplying food and fodder. When we say that P. L. 480 should be stopped, I say that it should be stopped when we can be self-supporting in food. When there is drought, when there is shortage of food in the country, how can we stop the P. L. 480? In the long run, of course, we cannot depend on P. L. 480 or on any other source of supply from any other country because we cannot afford to be beggars. But at the same time, when we are in difficulty, when we are short of food, it is very necessary that we approach the U.S.A. and some other countries and try to get foodstuffs from them.

With these remarks, I conclude.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई : सभापति महोदय, इस एग्रीकल्चर पर हर सेशन में चर्चा होती है, और सब लोग सुनते चले जाते हैं। हमारे यहां बड़ी बड़ी प्लेन्स बनती हैं लेकिन कागज पर ही रक्खी रहती हैं। लेकिन यह जिम्मेदारी एग्रीकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट के अफसरों की है। वे कहां के रिसिन्ड हैं, यहां के बच्चे हैं, लेकिन मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि वह यह क्यों नहीं सोचते। इस डिपार्टमेंट में दो सेक्रेटरी होते हैं जिन की तनख्वाह चार चार हजार रुपये होती है, एक स्पेशल सेक्रेटरी होता है, जिस की तनख्वाह चार हजार रुपये होती है, छः ज्वाइन्ट सेक्रेटरीज हैं, बारह डिप्टी सेक्रेटरीज हैं, इस तरह से कुल मिला कर 43 अफसर हैं जिन की तनख्वाह लाखों रुपये बनती है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि यहां पर माननीय सदस्य जो सजेशन दे रहे हैं उनका वे लोग क्या करते हैं। क्या उन सजेशन्स को चुट्टी में दाखिल कर देते हैं। उन को जो कुछ नहीं मालूम होता उस को उन्हें इन सजेशन्स से जान लेना चाहिये। इन को उन्हें पढ़ना चाहिये। यहां पर भी हम तीन दिन से विचार कर रहे हैं। इस बहस पर भी कम से कम दो लाख रुपये खर्च होते हैं। लेकिन यह बहस किस वास्ते होती है यह हमें नहीं मालूम। जब मैं सब देखती हूं तो मुझे जलन होती है। यहां पर इतने लोग भरे हुए हैं और हमारे यहां गांवों में काम करने के लिये नौकर नहीं मिलते। मैं गांव से आती हूं और चालीस एकड़ जमीन पर खेती करती हूं। रोज रोती रहती हूं लेकिन काम करने वाला नहीं मिलता।

हम जवानों की इतनी इज्जत करते हैं, उन की पूजा करते हैं, जवानों के लिये लोग प्राण देने को भी तैयार हैं क्योंकि वे हमारे देश के डिफेन्स के लिये इतना काम कर रहे हैं। उन जवानों के लिये हमको खाना उगाना है। लेकिन अठारह साल हो गये हैं हमारी आजादी के। रोज-रोज नये-नये प्लेन्स बनते हैं। हर महीने किताबें लिखी जाती हैं। लेकिन किताबें लिखने से क्या होता है। अगर आप को यह नहीं मालूम तो हम से सुन लीजिये। एग्रिकल्च का काम बड़ा मुश्किल होता है। जिस तरह से दफ्तर में काम होता है दस बजे से या बारह बजे से और चार बजे वह बन्द हो जाता है इस तरह खेती का काम नहीं चलता। एजूकेशन या इंडस्ट्रीज में लोग काम करते हैं और शाम को दफ्तर बन्द कर के चले जाते हैं। लेकिन खेती के लिये तो रोज काम करना पड़ता है और हर वक्त काम करना पड़ता है। जो आदमी खेती का काम करता है उसकी बीवी, बच्चे, बहिन व बैल को भी रात और दिन खेत में काम करना होता है। उस के लिये कोई तातिल नहीं, कोई रुखसत नहीं। जब इस तरह से काम होता है तब जा कर देश में उत्पादन होता है।

यहां पर एग्रिकल्चर वाले बड़े बड़े ओहदेदार बैठे हुए हैं। 2000 लोग कृषि भवन में काम करते हैं। उन के लिये बैठने की जगह तक पूरी नहीं हो रही है, उन के रेकार्ड रखने के लिये जगह भी पूरी नहीं है। नतीजा यह होता है कि कोई काम ठीक से नहीं होता। यह स्टेट सब्जेक्ट नहीं है। सेंट्रल सब्जेक्ट है, तब फिर ये 2000 लोग क्या कर रहे हैं? आप इस चीज पर सिर्फ 2 करोड़ रुपये खर्च करते हैं लेकिन उससे क्या होता है? यह लोग सिर्फ फाइलें तैयार करते हैं। चावल आया, लेकिन चावल इसी तरह से नहीं खा लिया जाता, गेहूं आता है उसकी रोटी बना कर लोग खाना खाते हैं। एग्रिकल्चर वालों को चाहिये कि वहां स्टेट्स में जा कर काम करें। मैं इतने लोगों को नौकरी से नहीं निकलवाना चाहती। लेकिन उन को सोचना चाहिये कि यह बड़ा सीरीयस मैटर है, डिफेन्स से भी बढ़ कर है क्योंकि डिफेन्स की ताकत है अनाज। जवान लोग जंगलों में रह कर और पहाड़ों में रह

कर हमारी रक्षा करते हैं। अगर उन के लिये कोई मुश्किल आती है तो यह हमारे लिये प्रधान चीज हैं । लेकिन इस महकमे की तवज्जह इस की तरफ नहीं है ।

एग्रिकल्चर हमारी मदर इंडस्ट्री है जिससे 31.9 परसेन्ट नेशनल इन्कम होती है । लेकिन उस पर खर्च कुल इनकम का सिर्फ 2 या 3 परसेन्ट होता है । जब इसी तरह एग्रिकल्चर पर कम व्यय चलता रहेगा तो इतनी बड़ी इंडस्ट्री से कैसे हमको खाना मिल सकेगा । आप काम भी नहीं करते हैं और पैसा भी नहीं देते । अठारह साल इस तरह से चल गये । लेकिन अब इस तरह से गाड़ी चलने वाली नहीं है ।

मैं आंध्र प्रदेश से आती हूं । हमारे यहां चालीस लाख टन अन्न का उत्पादन होता था, अब वह 30 लाख टन रह गया है । 10 लाख टन कम हो गया है । इस का कारण यह है कि उन लोगों को बड़ी परेशानी है । बरसात भी उन के साथ दुश्मनी कर रही है और पानी नहीं मिलता है । वहां पर लोगों में बड़ी बेचैनी है । आप को जाकर गांवों में घूमना चाहिये और घर घर जा कर किसानों को देखना चाहिये । आज हम को गांवों की क्या हालत देखने को मिल रही है । कोई किसान अपने बच्चे को किसान नहीं बना रहा है । वे कहते हैं कि हमारे गांवों में यतीम बच्चे भी स्कूल जाते हैं तो हमारा बच्चा क्यों इतनी मुसीबत उठाये । हमारा बच्चा भी स्कूल जाये । बहुत अच्छी बात है । लेकिन मुश्किल यह है कि आप के स्कूलों में एग्रिकल्चर का काम नहीं सिखलाया जाता । चूंकि इस के लिये वहां लोगों को यहां आना पड़ता है, वहां जाना पड़ता है, इसलिये काम नहीं हो पाता है ।

आज फैक्ट्रीज में जो काम करने वाले हैं उन से आप लड़ते नहीं हैं, उनको प्राविडेंट फंड भी देते हैं, इसलिये गांवों के लोग यहां आ रहे हैं । यहां उन के लिये घर होता है, बुलाजिमत होती है, उन को तन्ख्वाह मिलती है, प्राविडेंट फंड मिलता है, लाइट मिलती है, पानी मिलता है और लड़कों के पढ़ने के लिये स्कालरशिप मिलता है, तब गांव में गरीब कौन रह कर क्या करें । गांव में रहने वालों के मकान गिरते रहते हैं । वहां पर कोई सुविधाएं नहीं हैं । वहां पर कौन काम करे । आज गांवों में सिर्फ बुड्ढे या बुड्ढी रह जाते हैं । आज हालत यह हो गई है कि जिन के पास जमीन है वह खुद जा कर काम नहीं करते और जो गरीब हैं उन के पास ऐडवान्स देने के लिये पैसा नहीं है । जिन के पास पैसा है वह खेतों में जा कर काम नहीं करते, नौकरों से काम करवाते हैं । किसान के पास नौकरों को देने के लिये 3 रु० या 4 रु० फी आदमी, पैसा नहीं है । जिसके पास प्राइस है वह अपना काम करवा लेता है । पूसा इन्स्टिट्यूट में आप रिसर्च के ऊपर कितना पैसा खर्च करते हैं । लेकिन क्या उस से आप को 1 परसेन्ट रिटर्न भी मिलता है ? आप एक आदमी को जब 4 रु० रोज देते हैं तो वह आठ बजे सुबह आता है और चार बजे चला आता है । फिर उस की बरबादी काम करने नहीं आती ? मैं नहीं जानती कि सेक्रेटरी को यह पता है या नहीं । मैं गुस्से से नहीं कहना चाहती लेकिन फिर भी इस पर जोर देना चाहती हूं कि आप के 43 अफसर यहां क्या करते हैं । वह देहातों में चले जायें अपनी योजनाओं को लेकर । जिस तरह से एक ब्रिगेडियर अपनी फौज को ले कर लड़ने के लिये जाता है उसी तरह से आप लोग एक एक स्टेट में अपने आदमियों को लेकर बैठ जाइये और वहां के आदमियों को सिखलाइये कि किस तरह से काम करना चाहिये । एजुकेशन डिपार्टमेंट को भी इस बारे में कोशिश करनी चाहिये और लोगों को सिखलाना चाहिये कि वह ऐग्रिकल्चर के लिये काम करें ।

यहां पर रोज रोज रिपोर्ट आती है कि हमें बाहर से अनाज मंगाना पड़ेगा, हम बाहर से गेहूं मंगा रहे हैं । सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट वाले यह

[श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई]

सोचते हैं कि हम आर्डर देंगे और अनाज आ जायेगा । एक सेक्रेटरी यह तय करता है और उस के बाद वह दूसरे महकमे में चला जाता है । और खाली जगह पर जो आता है उसको कुछ पता नहीं रहता । वह आ कर सारी बात को भूल जाता है । लेकिन इस तरह से अब काम नहीं चलेगा । सब से ज्यादा काम ऐग्रिकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट वाले को करना चाहिये जैसे कि किसान किया करता है । ऐग्रिकल्चरल कंट्री में इस तरह से काम न होना मुझे पसन्द नहीं है ।

आप ने चौथी योजना जो बनाई है वह 21,000 करोड़ रुपयों की है । लेकिन मुसीबत यह है कि उस में से आप ने सिंचाई योजना के लिये बहुत कम धन रक्खा है । यहां पर जो नैशनल इनकम होती है उसका 40 परसेन्ट कृषि उत्पादन से आता है । आम तौर से यह होता है कि जिस के यहां चार सेर दूध होता है वह उस में से दो सेर तो अपने यहां रख लेता है बाकी दो सेर की कीमत का उसे चारा आदि खिलाना पड़ता है । लेकिन आप जो 40 या 50 परसेन्ट नैशनल इनकम लेते हैं कृषि को उस में से मुश्किल से 2 या 3 परसेन्ट देते हैं । इस तरह से हमारा काम कैसे बन सकता है ? इतने साल गुजर चुके हैं लेकिन हमारा काम बन नहीं रहा है और न बन सकता है । आप को सावधानी से इस काम को हाथ में लेना चाहिये । आज आप संकट में हैं इसलिए आप को बहुत ध्यान पूर्वक काम करना चाहिये ।

आज देश में राशनिंग की बहुत बात चल रही है । यह कोई अच्छी बात नहीं है । राशनिंग होने पर कुछ बड़े लोग इस में शरीक हो जायेंगे और गल्ला सप्लाई करने का काम शुरू कर देंगे । उन को मालूम है कि यह सरकार तो अन्धी बन कर रहेगी । यह राशन कंट्रोल करेगी और आखीर में लोगों को मुश्किल से तीन या चार छटांक देने लगेगी । तब लोग उन से ही खरीदने तो आयेंगे । मैं ने फूड कारपोरेशन के आंकड़े देखे हैं । मेरे पास समय नहीं है नहीं तो मैं आप को वे आंकड़े बतला देती । यहां पर मैं आ कर सुबह से बैठी रहती हूं लेकिन साढ़े सात बज रहे हैं तब जा कर मुझे टाइम मिला है और वह भी पूरा नहीं मिल पाता ।

सभापति महोदय : आप को पूरा टाइम मिल रहा है ।

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई : आप को मालूम है कि मैं 125 आदमियों को या 150 आदमियों को खाना खिलाती हूं लेकिन मैं कहीं बाहर से अनाज खरीदती बेचती नहीं हूं । आप श्री पाटिल साहब से पूछ लीजिये, डा० राम सुभग सिंह से पूछ लीजिये । मैं रात दिन काम करती हूं और दूसरों से भी काम कराती हूं । मैं इस तरह की ट्रेनिंग लोगों को दे रही हूं । हम चाहते हैं कि आंध्र प्रदेश में सेल्फ सफिशिएन्सी हो जाये, लेकिन आप के पास कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है । सब से बड़ी लाचारी कीमत की है । चूंकि उन को कीमत नहीं मिलती इस लिये वह लोग कैश क्राप में चले जाते हैं जिस में कम मेहनत लगती है । कोई तम्बाकू उगाता है कोई गन्ना उगाता है । आप को स्टेट वालों को बुला कर इस बारे में कहना चाहिये । जो कैश क्राप होती है उसको आप सबसिडी देते हैं, सब कुछ देते हैं . . .

सभापति महोदय : अब आप खत्म कीजिए ।

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई : मैं इतना ही अदब से आप से अर्ज करना चाहती हूं कि हमारे ऐग्रीकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट को रेस्पांसिविलिटी लेनी चाहिए । जैसे कि डिफेंस वर्क . . .

सभापति महोदय : अब बैठ जाइए ।

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई : इनका जो फर्टिलाइजर होता है 30 रुपये 35 रुपये में बिकता

था वह अब 100 रु० में मिलता है, तो वह क्या करेंगे

सभापति महोदय : देखिए अब बैठिए ।

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई : अच्छा, शुक्रिया । इस से आप को सावधान रहना चाहिए ।

Mr. Chairman: Please sit down.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): How much time?

Mr. Chairman: Two minutes.

Shri Priya Gupta: I will take 1½ minutes.

Mr. Chairman: Complete two minutes.

Shri Priya Gupta: I will obey more than what you want me to obey.

It is unfortunate that one cannot even formulate a point in two minutes.

I only wish to ask for certain clarifications of the Minister of Food and Agriculture, whether, first as per the promise of the Prime Minister and the Food Minister to call a conference with the Opposition Members for a long-term solution of the problem, a meeting is going to be called or it is still in the air.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): That meeting was called.

Shri Priya Gupta: One meeting was called for short-term policy decision.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister may answer at the time of reply, not now.

Shri Priya Gupta: Secondly, who is responsible for the supply, procurement and other things relating to food problem in India, whether States or Central Government, how are they to be co-ordinated? Until this is decided, all policies adopted here in this House, in all the sub-committees, will never be fruitful.

After 17½ hours of discussion for these three or four days by the supreme body of this nation, we are deciding the fate of 45 crores of people. But we look into the papers and we find that the Minister is going to wind up the debate by his speech and bring a solution. I do not know what solution the Minister will bring tomorrow to indicate that this House has successfully solved the problem.

Kindly remind me when it is two minutes.

Government has opened fair price shops, very nice, but for three months continuously, not a single *dana* of rice has been available anywhere in Asansol, Bongaigaon, Alipur-Buars, Kurseong, Katihar and other places. I have quoted three States, Assam, West Bengal and Bihar.

There is the Food Corporation of India. The Government of India decided on it because the middle people should not be private men, and therefore the Government of India has laid out Rs. 100 crores and set up F.C.I. And who is the Chairman of it? A classfriend of Mr. Subramaniam, Mr. A. T. Pai, and the owner of a bank. He is a business magnate. He has been put in charge as Chairman of the Corporation. And there the appointments are made very nicely! I will not mention the name of the lady, it is Lalita Shethy or somebody who was personal assistant to some officer for six months, promoted in Class II, now recommended for Class I. All nepotism, corruption, *manmani* treatment is going on there in the recruitment policy of the southern zone of F.C.I. Two parallel organisations are running, one in the name of FCI, and another in the name of the Food Ministry of the Government of India. Both are running the same organisation and some of the subjects are transferred to the food corporation of India. There is increase in the total expenditure. Will Mr. Subramaniam take note of it.

[Shri Priya Gupta]

Lastly, about the employees. I am sorry to mention here that the same work—the resolution is there—will be taken over by the FCI, work which is being done by the food department of the government. Why should the service conditions of the employees be curtailed? Why should the protection of article 311 in matters relating to termination or removal of service or dismissed be denied to them? Why should the seniority Rules of Food Department employees not be protected there? Why should not the assurances held out to them in Parliament in respect of service conditions be honoured? I want to know all these clarifications when the Minister replies tomorrow because these are very fundamental things....

Mr. Chairman: You can complete your sentence.

Shri Priya Gupta: Thank you for your mercy. I desire the Minister to kindly keep in mind these points and give replies to them. I will be grateful to him. It will serve the people of India and the hundreds of workers in the southern zone and other zones also who are there. Why cannot the different States be co-ordinated in respect of the working of the FCI?

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza (Warrangal): Many hon. Members of the House suggested that there should be co-ordination between the Food Ministry and the Irrigation Ministry and the Community Development Ministry. In fact, some have suggested that these should be combined into one. Looking at the treasury benches I see that not a single minister representing any of the ministries is present here. Only the Deputy Minister is acting for the whole Cabinet but even he is not taking down any notes. This is not really being fair to the House. Mr. Subramaniam has appealed for co-operation. Surely when the country is facing such a tragic situation, such cooperation is essential. Some people say that scarity reports are exaggerated. I cannot accept that, because in my own constituency of Warrangl and the neighbouring constituency of Khammam and Rayalaseema area there is really failure of crop. Of course in the rice belt things are not so bad. That is the view expressed by Dr. Aney also and some others. Conditions of scarcity are there and we could not but accept the help that any country may give at this time. The point is this. Why are we facing such a situation now? What is the cause? When PL 480 was mentioned in this House the previous Food Minister, Mr. S. K. Patil said that he was going to build a buffer stock. Where is that buffer stock? Even an important minister like Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari said the other day that last year, there was 88.8 million tons record production and that there is still foodgrains in the market with the merchants and the traders. It is not mentioned by anybody who is not fully aware of the statistics and conditions in the country, but by a very responsible Minister. Even when there was a bumper crop and we were also importing under PL 480, how is that not a single ton of grain was put aside as buffer stock? Is it not the responsibility of the food Minister when he has made that commitment while taking that aid for a particular purpose and aim, to adhere to that aim?

Now the problem is that of production. Somebody has said. I do not remember who— that our economy is consumer oriented and not producer oriented. And that is quite true, because if you are thinking of producers then you must take into account those factors which help production. One factor is known all over the world, and that is hig prices. If you give high prices, it acts as an incentive for production, and there is greater production; that incentive is being denied to the cultivator. The reason advanced by Shri Subramaniam is that we have to have rationing and we should take care of the poor; and that if the prices are too high, the poor will

suffer. The peasant also is a poor person. There are more poor peasants than poor people in the cities. If you are thinking of the poor people alone, then I ask you you look at the difference between the poor person in a city and a poor cultivator. The poor person in the city say, a chaprassi can make some more money elsewhere also and become a Jamedar—leave alone all other classes—while a peasant cultivator with half to two acres of land can only get a fixed income; all he has to do or can do is to cultivate his land which may extend, say, five to 10 acres at the most. There is no additional income of any kind and if he has to make any money at all, that is only from the produce from the land, and so, if you fix a ceiling on the price of his produce, it means that you not only seal his fate for a short period but indeed for the rest of the life of the cultivator, the cultivator has absolutely no future. Therefore, if you have this kind of limitation on prices, then your economy is not producer-oriented as far as production is concerned.

I can understand there may be some reasons for having fixed prices and for controlling prices. If you do that you are taking something from the pocket of the poor cultivator, and it becomes necessary for the Government to compensate him in some other way. What other compensation you are giving? A person in the city gets money at a much cheaper rate than the person in the villages, and a person in the city gets things done more quickly than a person in the villages. How are you helping him? Is it not possible to distribute some diesel engines and pumps and so on and make the villagers pay for them in 10 to 15 years' time? Why put so many restrictions and all that? You are spending money on big projects, why did you not in the past give or spend a few hundred crores in giving pumps to the peasants and let them pay back in say 20 years or so. Even if you lose that money, what really do you lose, because production is going to rise, and that is indirect gain.

There is also the State Bank of India. When that was done, there was was converted, into the State Bank of India. When that was done, there was definite commitment that it will help the agriculturists. What help has the State Bank of India given? Nothing at all; practically nothing.

Then I come to one very important point and that is the question of land. As Acharya Kripalani also said, 50 per cent of the land in this country is in the hands of bigger producers, and the other 50 per cent is in the hands of the people who live from hand to mouth. 42 per cent of the cultivators own less than a hectare; that is the Government of India figure. If a person has got only one acre or half an acre, it does not matter what you give him by way of manure, chemical fertilisers, etc.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza: Two minutes more. Even then, with the increase in production, that will be sufficient only for himself. So, you should not only consider the question of greater production but you must produce a marketable surplus. All these 42 per cent of the cullivators are not producers in that sense; but they are consumers. Therefore, if you want the production really to rise, these small holdings must go. Either you must have consolidation or try co-operative farming—which you know it is a very difficult thing to actually work out. If you cannot do it, then, you must get land from the bigger holders and give land to those who have uneconomic holdings, instead of giving some land to the landless people and asking them to work on it, because in the latter case, it is an uneconomic sort of thing and that is not a production-oriented scheme. All these small plots must be converted into economic holdings and for that there is also a political reason.

In villages today, you find one or two big zamindars—big landlords—

[Shri Bakar Ali Mirza]

who perhaps live in the city and let out their lands on crop-sharing. Crop-sharing is recognised as the worst form of productive method. There is the theory of Mao Tse Tung that the weaker and more numerous party should attack the stronger; the small landlord should attack the big landlord; in turn, the villages should attack the cities. That plan has succeded in China. If you want to prevent communism spreading in this country, you have to see that the villages become simply invulnerable to such an attack. That is only possible if you have a large number of economic holdings and make them take some interest in education, folk dance, etc. and they have some leisure and some savings to use in their development. I will stress on the Food Minister to give more thought to this matter especially when the Planning Commission and other experts also say that the land reforms are not being implemented. The FAO also says that the problem in this country is the neglect of land reforms. America has given a more equitable distribution of land to Japanese cultivators under MacArthur, but in India, we profess socialism, but have not done anything in this matter.

The minister may say it is a State subject. But a party which is committed to this and which is ruling in every State cannot get away making this technical excuse. If there is need for an amendment of the Constitution, amend it and implement this policy.

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद . अभी थोड़ा देर पहले माननीय तिवारी जी ने कहा कि हमारी सरकार खाद्य समस्या के लिए बड़ी चिन्तित है । उस चिन्ता का नमूना यह है कि एक डिप्टी मिनिस्टर यहां बैठे है, जो कि पहले ऊंघते रहे और अब गप्पें कर रहे हैं । फुड प्रोडक्शन की बहस के समय सिंचाई मंत्री, कम्युनिटी डेवेलपमेंट मंत्री, इंडस्ट्री मंत्री को यहां होना चाहिए था और प्रधान मंत्री को भी यहां होना चाहिए था । लेकिन केवल डिप्टी मिनिस्टर बैठे हैं । यह चिन्ता है सरकार को ।

और मैं बता देना चाहता हूं कि पिछले 18 सालों में इस सरकार ने जितने भी काम किए हैं सब कागजी हैं । यह कागजी सरकार है । कागज पर प्लान बनाती है और कागज पर ही फुड प्रोडक्शन बढ़ता है । यदि कम्युनिटी डेवेलपमेंट वाले मंत्री, यहां होते और समय होता तो मैं बताता कि किस प्रकार कृषि प्रोडक्शन के आंकड़े बनाये जाते हैं तथा सरकार को बता दिए जाते हैं । हमारे यहां एक मसल है कि अन्धेरपुर नगरी चौपट्ट राजा, टके सेर भाजी टके सेर खाजा । लेकिन मैं तो इस सरकार का महा चौपट्ट कहता हूं । हमारी तरफ आजमगढ़ और गाजीपुर में तथा पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में आम तौर पर आजकल दाल एक रुपया दस आना सेर, एक रुपया छ आना सेर चावल और एक रुपया दो आना सेर गहूं मिल रहा है । यह कागज की नाव कभी नहीं चल सकती और न इससे फुड प्रोडक्शन बढ़ सकता है ।

शास्त्री जी ने कहा कि सोमवार को व्रत रखो, लेकिन शायद शास्त्री जी को पता नहीं कि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में कितने लोग रोज व्रत रखते हैं । इस गमले और बंगले की खेती से देश को पैदावार नहीं बढ़ने वाली है । अगर आपको किसान द्वारा अन्न का उत्पादन बढ़ाना है तो उसको सस्ता पानी दीजिए, सस्ती बिजली दीजिए । आज हालत यह है कि बिड़ला को तो अल्यूमीनियम प्लांट के लिए तीन पैसे यूनिट बिजली दी जाती है और किसान को 19 पैसे यूनिट । आप किसान को पानी देते नहीं, बिजली सस्ती देते नहीं तो पैदावार कैसे बढ़े । जैसा कि आपका एडीशनल फूड प्रोडक्शन का गाईडस्टिक है कि अगर आप एक एकड़ जमीन को पानी देने की व्यवस्था करें तो 6 मन पदावार बढ़ सकती है । तो सिंचाई की समुचित व्यवस्था क्यों नहीं करते ?

बाहर से जो रासायनिक खाद आती है उसका भाव 200 रुपया टन है और सिंदरी में जो खाद बनती है उसकी कीमत 370 रुपया प्रति टन पड़ती है, लेकिन किसान को वह 436 और 440 रुपए टन पर दी जाती है। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर आपको खेती की पैदावार बढ़ानी है तो वह हाउस में बैठ कर कागज पर प्लान बनाने से नहीं बढ़ेगी। आप कृपा करके किसान को पानी दीजिए।

अभी तक जो प्लान चलाये गए हैं जिससे बाहर से कर्जा लिया गया है तथा देश को बारटर किया जा रहा है। जो कम्युनिटी डैवलपमेंट ब्लाक्स हैं उन पर पिछले दस साल में साढ़े 17 लाख रुपया खर्च किया जाता है। अगर इस से केवल कुंवे, रहट और ट्यूबवेल बनाए गए होते तो ज्यादा पैदावार बढ़ गई होती। यह रुपया अधिकतर अफसर आदि रखने पर खर्च किया जाता है।

सभापति महोदय, चूंकि आप ने मुझे केवल दो मिनट का समय दिया है, इसलिए जब दो मिनट हो जायें, तो मझे बता दीजिए ताकि मैं उस से आगे न बोलूं।

यू० पी० का हालत यह है कि एक तरफ तो सूखा पड़ा हुआ है और किसानों के खेत में बीज तक नहीं पैदा हुआ है और दूसरी तरफ मिट्टी का तेल बाजार से गायब है—आज वह डेढ़ रुपये बोतल मिलता है। लगान सवाया कर दिया गया है। सुरक्षा फंड के नाम से किसानों से पटवारी अलग रुपया वसूल कर रहा है, ग्राम सेवक अलग वसूल कर रहा है और थानेदार और पुलिस वाले अलग वसूल कर रहे हैं। आज किसानों की यह हालत है। सरकार प्लानिंग, तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना और चतुर्थ पंच-वर्षीय योजना का बार बार जिक्र करता है, लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि इन योजनाओं से किसानों को अब तक क्या फ़ायदा हुआ है।

जहां तक प्रोक्युरमेंट का सवाल है, सरकार प्रोक्युरमेंट के द्वारा गल्ला प्राप्त कर के शहर वालों को राशनिंग में देगी। लेकिन जिस किसान के पास खेत नहीं है, जिसके पास गल्ला नहीं है, वह कहां से गल्ला खरीद कर खायेंगे ?

अगर किसान की तरक्की करनी है, तो उस को पानी और खाद सस्ती दी जाये, उस का लगान कम हो। जो बड़े बड़े लोग खेती नहीं करते हैं, जिन के नाम से हजार एकड़ खेत हैं, जिन की एक टांग खेती में है, एक टांग बिजिनेस में और एक टांग नौकरी में है, उन से जमीन छीन ली जाये और असल खेती करने वाले को दी जाये।

श्री वे० शि० पाटिल : क्या वह तीन टांग का आदमी है ?

श्री वे०शि० पाटिल : नहीं, तीन आदमी हैं। जो दरअसल खेती करने वाला किसान है, उस को जमीन मिलनी चाहिए।

मैं एक सवाल पूछ कर खत्म कर देता हूं।

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यह सरकार किस तारीख तक बाहर से हाथ फैला कर गल्ले की भीख मांगना बन्द कर देगी। स्वतंत्रता मिलने के बाद पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने हर साल यही कहा कि इतने सालों में हम अन्न के मामले में सैल्फ-सफिशेंट हो जायेंगे, लेकिन हम अभी तक हम सैल्फ-सफिशेंट नहीं हो पाये हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि कब हमारा देश खाद्यान्न के बारे में आत्म-निर्भर हो जायेगा। इन अठारह सालों में इस गवर्नमेंट ने क्या पैदावार की है ? भ्रष्टाचार, घूसखोरी, चोरबाजारी, बेकारी, खाने-पीने के बिना मौतें, ये कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट की देन हैं। मैं सिर्फ यही जानना चाहता हूं कि कब यह देश आत्म-निर्भर होने जा रहा है और कब यह सरकार

[श्री विश्राम प्रसाद]

दूसरों से हाथ फैला कर मांगना बन्द कर देगी ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जब कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट खत्म हो जायेगी, तब ।

Mr. Chairman: I think all hon. Members who wanted to participate have spoken. The discussion on the food situation is over. The hon. Minister will reply to the debate tomorrow.

19.45 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesady, December 7th, 1965/Agrahayana 16, 1887 (Saka).

GMGIPND—LS—II—2108 (Ai) LSD —6-1-66—970.